The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI......NO. 6389. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

A COUP D'ETAT IN ERIE.

Exciting Scenes Yesterday in the Grand Opera-House.

Jay Gould Deposed From the Presidency.

Partial Reorganization of the Board of Directors.

Gen. John A. Dix Formally Elected President.

The New Directors Consider Themselves an Ad Interim Board.

Full Details of the Entire Strategical Movement.

A most extraordinary series of events occurred yesterday at the Erie Railway offices, in the Grand Opera-house, the result being the final displacement of JAY GOULD from the Presidency of the Company, and a partial reorganization of the Board of Directors. Gen. JOHN A. DIX was elected and installed as President, and Mr. W. W. SHERMAN, of the firm of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., was appointed Treasurer, Mr. O. H. P. ARCHER being retained as Vice-President. The details of this remarkable movement are herewith presented in regular order, affording a most exciting narrative.

It appears that the movement really commenced about five weeks ago, though the proceedings were kept a profound secret, in order to take the Gould party utterly by surprise. Gen. SICKLES and S. L. M. BARLOW seem to have been the prime movers in the matter, assisted in a great measure by GEORGE CROUCH, formerly in the pay of GOULD and FISK, but now wholly devoted to the interests of a portion of the English stockholders. The hour for action was apparently well chosen, for GOULD and his adherents seem to have been completely dumbfounded by the strategy of their opponents.

Beginning of the Movement.

A meeting of the Board of Erie Directors having been determined upon, in order to institute the proposed changes in the future management of the road, the following letter was prepared on Friday last and duly forwarded to Mr. GOULD, asking him to call such meeting:

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 8, 1872.

Jay Gould, Esq., President Erie Railroad Company:

SIR—The undersigned, Directors of this Company, having witnessed, with deep regret, the growing distress which pervades the community in regard to its management, deem it their duty to request you to call a meeting of the Board with a view for the consideration of such measures and the transaction of such business as may be deemed necessary. Prominent among the embarassments are its finances, and a general want of confidence in the credit of the Company. Impressed with the responsibility which rests upon us, we regard this call for a meeting as an imperative duty, and, therefore, respectfully request that, in compliance with our by-laws, you convene the Board at a meeting to be held on Monday, the 11th day of March, inst., at 12 o'clock. Respectfully yours.

(Signed,)

FREDERICK H. LANE,	HOMER RAMSDELL,
GEORGE C. HALL,	H. N. OTIS,
HENRY THOMPSON,	JUSTIN D. WHITE,
JOHN HILTON,	M. H. SIMONS,

O. H. P. ARCHER.

No action being taken by Mr. GOULD in the matter, the following was indited:

ERIE RAILROAD OFFICE, SATURDAY, March 9, 1872.

O. H. P. Archer, Vice-President Erie Railroad Company:

DEAR SIR: The President of this Company having been requested to call a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company at an early day, and not being able to communicate with him this morning, (though we have endeavored to do so,) we hereby request you to issue a call for a meeting of the Directors of this Company on Monday, the 11th day of March, at noon, at the offices of the Company, Twenty-third-street, in the City of New-York. (Signed,)

FRED. R. A. LANE,	JOHN HILTON,
HENRY THOMPSON,	JOHN ECKHART.
JUSTIN D. WHITE,	GEORGE C. HALL,
M. R. SIMONS,	H. N. OTIS,

HOMER RAMSDELL.

Mr. ARCHER then notified the Secretary to issue a call for a meeting, which was accordingly done, as follows:

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 9, 1872.

H. N. Otis, Esq., Secretary:

DEAR SIR—Having been requested by several of the Directors to call a meeing of the Board in the absence of the President, it becomes my duty to request and instruct you to that effect. You will, therefore, immediately send proper notices to the several Directors, requesting them to attend a meeting to be held on Monday next, the 11th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the office of the Company, Twenty-third-street and Eighth-avenue. Yours respectfully,

(Signed,) O. H. P. ARCHER. Vice-President.

By order of Superintendent KELSO, the following force of Police was present to preserve order, under command of Capt. PETTY, of the Tenth Precinct: Twenty-ninth Precinct, Roundsman CURTIS and 16 men; Twenty-first Precinct, Roundsman PETTIT with 8 men; Eighteenth Precinct, Roundsman SCHULTZ and 15 men; Twenty-second Precinct, Roundsman MAHER, with 10 men; Ninth Precinct, Roundsman LOWREY and 11 men; from the Sixteenth Precinct there were 26 men, in charge of Roundsman BURNS, and 17 men in charge of Roundsman MORRIS, making in all 103 men. At 3 o'clock Superintendent KELSO appeared and remained all the afternoon.

Counter Movements.

As soon as GOULD discovered that ARCHER had called a meeting, he applied to Judge INGRAHAM for an injunction to restrain the meeting, which was promptly granted, on the following papers:

THE COMPLAINT.

THE SUPREME COURT CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—The Erie Railway Company *vs.* Frederick A. Lane, Justin D. White, John Hilton, Marcus R. Simons, George C. Hall, Horatio N. Otis, Henry Thompson, Homer Ramsdell, and O. H. P. Archer.—Summons for relief.—To defendants—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action of which the copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 4 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of said service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

FIELD & SHEARMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Dated March 11, 1872.

The Same vs. The Same.—The Erie Railway Company, plaintiff, complains and alleges. *First*—That the said Company is a corporation created by the laws of the State of New-York, and having for its principal object the maintenance and operation of the railway between New-York and Dunkirk, and certain branches thereof.

Second—That the number of the directors of said Company, as fixed by law, is seventeen; and there being two vacancies in the present Board, the number of directors now in office is fifteen, all of whom have been elected for terms which will not expire before the second Tuesday of October, next, and the terms of several of them will not expire until certain later periods.

Third—That all the defendants are now directors of the said Erie Railway Company; that the by-laws of the said Company provide that stated meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held on the second Tuesday of January, April, July, and October, and that said meetings may be called by the President whenever in his opinion the interests of the Company shall require it; and that said meetings shall be called by the President upon the written request of any two directors; and, further, that in case of the inability of the President and Vice-President, a special meeting may be called by the Executive Committee; and the said by-laws contain no other provisions for the calling of special meetings, and no other authority.

* * * * * * * * * *

Fifth—That the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the said Company concluded all its business and adjourned without date.

Sixth—That, as plaintiff is informed and believes, a conspiracy has been formed and entered into between the defendants and certain agents, for two persons residing in London named BISCHOFFHEIM and GOLDSCHMIDT, who pretended to represent certain stockholders of the said Company, residing in Europe; which conspiracy has been formed for the purpose of placing the control of the said Company and its property in the hands of said BISCHOFFHEIM and GOLDSCHMIDT, or their agents, through bribery, the said persons not being designated or approved by the stockholders of the said Company, and the scheme upon which the said parties have agreed is as follows, to wit: That a meeting of the Board of Directors of the said Company shall be held on the 11th day of March, 1872, at noon, at the office of the Company, when the defendants WHITE, HILTON, THOMPSON, SIMONS and OTIS are to resign one by one, and their places are to be successively filled by persons selected by the said conspirators in the interest and under the dictation of the said BISCHOFFHEIM and GOLDSCHMIDT; and the agents of the said BISCHOFFHEIM and GOLDSCHMIDT have agreed to pay, and the said parties, respectively, have agreed to receive for the said resignations certain sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to about $250,000; which money it is intended by the said BISHOFFHEIM and GOLDSCHMIDT to draw from the funds of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, hereinafter named.

Seventh—That as plaintiff is informed and believes the said BISCHOFFHEIM and GOLDSCHMIDT, and their agents, and all the parties to the said conspiracy, do not represent a majority of any considerable portion of the stock of the said plaintiff, whether residing in Europe or elsewhere, but, on the contrary, a majority of the stockholders of the plaintiff, both in Europe and in this country, are represented by other persons who wholly disapprove of the said conspiracy, and of the proposed action of the parties thereto, and approve of the bringing of this suit for the purpose herein mentioned.

Eighth—JAY GOULD is, and has been for more than three years last past consecutively, President of the Erie Railway Company, and that he has not, and that the Executive Committee of the Company has not, called any meeting of the Board of Directors of the said Company for the 11th day of March inst., or in any way ratified or sanctioned any call for such meeting, and the only call that has been issued therefor has been made by the Vice-President of said Company, and said call was issued on the 9th day of March, 1872.

Ninth—That the said JAY GOULD, then and still being the President of the plaintiff as aforesaid, was spoken to on the 9th day of March, 1872, by one of the defendants, and no more, on the special calling, and did reply thereto; and said JAY GOULD informed the assistant secretary of the plaintiff that there was no occasion for the calling of such meeting at present, but if requested by any considerable number of directors he, the said JAY GOULD, would call a special meeting at an early day, but no request in writing for the call of this special meeting has been made to the President by any director of the plaintiff, and the interests of the said Company do not require any special meeting of the directors of the plaintiff to be held at the present time.

Tenth—That said JAY GOULD has been, since the 2d day of March, 1872, and at the present time, continuously in the City of New-York, where the principal office of the plaintiff is located, and where all meetings of its directors are held, and has attended every day, Sundays excepted, at the office of the plaintiff during that period, and has constantly been able to attend, and has actually continually attended, to the business of the plaintiff and to the performance of his duties as President thereof, and was engaged in the performance of his duties as President in the City of New-York at the very time at which the call for the meeting aforesaid was issued by the Vice-President.

Eleventh—That the defendants threaten and intend to hold a meeting of said Board of Directors on the 11th day of March, 1872, pursuant to the call thereto, at which meeting, as plaintiff is informed and believes it is by them intended to have the resignations to aforesaid tendered and accepted, and to have the places of directors so resigning filled by the persons as aforesaid, and to place all the property of the plaintiff under actual control and direction of the said BISCHOFFHEIM and GOLDSCHMIDT.

Twelfth—That the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company is a corporation created under the laws of this State, and also of the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and own and operate a railroad extending from Salamanca, which is a station on the line of the Erie Railway, in this State, to Dayton, Ohio; and that a large majority of the capital stock of that Company is owned or controlled by the said BISCHOFFSHEIM and GOLDSCHMIDT; the Board of Directors of that Company has been selected by those persons, and is entirely subject to their will and direction.

Thirteenth—That the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, which is owned by said Company, has no connection with any important cities, except through certain branches of that railroad at its western end, and through the Erie Railroad exclusively at the eastern end; that it is wholly dependent upon its prosperity, upon the ability to do business through the Erie Railroad; that the affairs of the said Company have never been prosperous; but, on the contrary, it has been continually embarrassed, heavily indebted beyond its ability to pay either the principal or interest of its debts. Its railroad has been in the hands of receivers for about five years past, with the exception of only a few months, during which it was leased to the Erie Railway Company, and has been, and is now in a very poor condition, unsufficiently equipped, and not in condition for the safe and successful conduct of its traffic.

Fourteenth—But as the plaintiff is informed and believes, the said Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company is a reorganization of a former insolvent corporation, known as the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, which became entirely bankrupt, and suffered all its property to be sold under foreclosure of mortgage: that such reorganization was carried out under the auspices and exclusive control of said BISCHOFFSHEIM and GOLDSCHMIDT, through the medium of certain trustees, who were their agents; that, as plaintiff is informed and believes, upon said reorganization being effected, the new Company borrowed about $5,000,000 upon the London market, ostensibly for the purpose of equipping the railroad, of which money about $500,000 was used in paying the trustees and lawyers concerned in the reorganization, and $1,000,000,000 or more in paying said BISCHOFFSHEIM and GOLDSCHMIDT and their other agents for their services.

Fifteenth—That, as the plaintiff is informed and believes, it is the design of the said BISCHOFFSHEIM and GOLDSCHMIDT and their agents, by schemes of bribery aforesaid, to purchase, practically, the control of the property of the Erie Railway Company, and through the medium of a Board of Directors of this plaintiff, acting under their control and dictation, to effect such contract between the Erie Railway Company and the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, and by this means make the latter Company profitable, while destroying the income and profits of the plaintiff; of all which said defendants are well aware.

Sixteenth—That, as the plaintiff is informed and believes, unless the said proceedings on the part of the said conspirators are restrained by this Court, the said meeting will be held, and the action herein set forth will be had, and the whole of the said scheme ultimately carried out, whereby this plaintiff will be in effect deprived of its property, and the control of its affairs be placed in the hands of the directors, corruptly chosen, in the manner aforesaid, all its concerns be thrown into great confusion, and the plaintiff will suffer irreparable injury.

Wherefore, the plaintiff demands judgment, that the defendants be restrained by injunction from appointing or electing any directors to fill the vacancies already existing in the Board of Directors of this plaintiff, or to fill any vacancies that may be occasioned by the resignation of any of the defendants; and, also, from holding any meeting of the said Board of Directors on the 11th day of March, 1872, or, at any time, otherwise than in the manner prescribed by the by-laws of the Erie Railway Company; and from doing, either individually or collectively, any act whatever in furtherance of the conspiracy aforesaid. Signed,

FIELD & SHEARMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

VERIFICATION.

City and County of New-York: JAY GOULD, being duly sworn, says that he is the President of the Erie Railway Company, the plaintiff herein; that the foregoing complaint is true, of his own knowledge, except as to matters therein stated to be upon information and belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true.

JAY GOULD.

Sworn to before me this 11th day of March, 1872.

JOHN F. BINGHAM, Notary Public, New-York County.

THE INJUNCTION.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—The Erie Railway Company *vs.* Frederick A. Lane, Justin D. White, John Hilton, Marcius R. Simons, George C. Hall, Horatio N. Otis, Henry Thompson, Homer Ramsdell, and O. H. P. Archer.

It appearing to me satisfactorily, by the complaint herein, duly verified, and the affidavit of JAY GOULD, that grounds for an injunction exist, I do hereby order that the defendants above-named refrain from holding any meeting of the Board of Directors of the Erie Railway Company on the 11th day of March, 1872, or at any other time, unless such meeting is duly called in accordance with the by-laws of the said Company, and from doing, either individually or collectively, any act whatever in furtherance of the conspiracy set forth in the complaint in this action, until the decision of this motion.

And it is further ordered, that the defendants shall show cause, at a Special Term of this Court, to be held at Chambers, in the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of March, 1872, at 12 M., why this injunction should not be continued in force until judgment herein; and why plaintiff should not have such other and further order as may be just.

D. P. INGRAHAM, Presiding Judge.

NEW-YORK, March 11, 1872.

The Meeting.

At 12 o'clock exactly the Board met, Mr. ARCHER in the chair. The other members present were Messrs. F. A. Lane, G. C. Hall, Homer Ramsdell, John Hilton, D. White, Horatio N. Otis, Henry Thompson and Marcius Simons. Shortly after the members had entered the room, Mr. F. A. LANE was served with a copy of the injunction granted by Judge INGRAHAM, which prohibited a meeting of the Board on March 11. A copy was also served on the other members. At this stage there was a number of gentlemen, friends of the old directors, in the room. Seeing them there, Mr. F. G. SHEARMAN, accompanied by his clerks and a number of officers dressed in citizen's dress, went into the Board-room. Mr. HENRY THOMPSON, in a violent speech, asked the mob, as he called them, to leave, and demanded by whose authority they were sent to intimidate the members of the Board.

Mr. SHERMAN, Associate counsel of the Company, replied that he was in attendance by direction of Mr. GOULD, and that the others in the room came not to intimidate but to be witnesses of the proceedings.

Mr. LANE replied that Mr. SHEARMAN had no right to be present, inasmuch as a resolution had been passed dispensing with the services of all the counsel and attorneys of the Company. He asked whether Mr. SHEARMAN and his clerks appeared as mere spectators or as a *posse comitatus?* He demanded that the Captain of Police who was present, eject the intruding parties at once from the room.

Capt. PETTY replied that he was there to preserve the peace, and nothing more, and did not recognize Mr. LANE as having any authority in the matter one way or the other. Some further discussion then ensued, when it was finally agreed that Mr. SHEARMAN and his clerks should remain in the room, and all other parties leave, which arrangement was complied with. Mr. HILTON then proposed that a member be elected to fill the place made vacant by the death of JAMES FISK Jr.

Mr. LANE moved that Gen. DIX be selected to fill the vacancy.

Mr. RAMSDELL seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. CHAS. G. SISSON then retired from the Board, and the vacancy so caused was filled by Gen. MCCLELLAN.

Mr. S. L. M. BARLOW was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. HILTON.

Mr. WATTS SHEARMAN was next elected to fill a long-existing vacancy. This was the signal for more resignations, when one by one Messrs. Simons, Otis, Thompson, White, and Lane resigned, and in their stead Messrs. Wm. R. Travers, Col. H.G. Stebbins, Charles Day, A. S. Dixon. and Charles Drake, were respectively appointed as members of the Board.

By resolution, Gen. DIX was elected President, and by another resolution, Messrs. DIX and BARLOW were elected to fill the vacancies existing in the Executive Committee.

Further resolutions were adopted appointing Mr. BARLOW counselor for the Company, continuing the present transfer clerk in office, appointing Mr. W. W. SHERMAN Treasurer, removing Mr. GOULD from his position as President, and appointing JOHN A. DIX to fill the vacancy, and also empowering the Treasurer to pay maturing debts on the order of the Vice-President; appointing Mr. TRAVERS a member of the Executive Committee, requesting the Secretary to inform Mr. GOULD of his removal, and dispensing with the services of FIELDS & SHEARMAN as counsel for the Company.

During the proceedings Mr. SHEARMAN tried to read a letter, but his voice was drowned in the uproar of other voices, so he wisely desisted from his efforts.

Mr. WHITE then read the report of the working of the road for the past month.

The following is a list of the members of the former Board of Directors not having resigned, and who are, therefore, members of the new Board: Dr. Eldridge, of Elmira; Mr. Archer, John Gansire, of Buffalo; Jay Gould, Homer Ramsdell, H. M. Smith, Mr. Sherwood, and Mr. Drake.

The meeting over, General DIX indited the following letter to the deposed President, JAY GOULD, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Erie Railway Company, held this day, a full quorum of the Board being present, you were unanimously removed from office as President of the Road and as a member of the Executive Committee, and I was unanimously elected as President in your place. I now notify you of these facts by order of the Board of Directors, and demand that you shall surrender to me all papers and documents in your possession heretofore as such President, and that you forthwith cease to interfere with the due performance of any duties as such President of the Erie Railway Company, which I have already assumed. JOHN A. DIX.

(Signed,). President Erie Railway Company.

MARCH 11, 1872.

The task of delivering this letter was intrusted to United States Marshal CROWLEY, who at once proceeded to execute the business. Gen. SICKLES accompanied the Marshal on his mission. JAY GOULD was at this moment in the President's room, surrounded by a strong guard of policemen. Gen. SICKLES approached the door and demanded admittance. No notice was taken of the demand, and the door remained obstinately closed. But the applicants for admission were not to be denied, so force was used; the door was broken in, and, despite the opposition of the Police, the Anti-Gould men succeeded in effecting an entrance. Then ensued a scene as ludicrous as unprecedented. GOULD, with every appearance of alarm and surprise rushed from the President's chair, hotly pursued by Mr. CROWLEY. It is asserted that GOULD sought to intercept pursuit by upsetting chairs and desks in the path of CROWLEY. Finally the hunted Ex-President found refuge in one of the rooms, the door of which was banged in the face of the Marshal. But even here he was not safe, for CROWLEY succeeded in getting in and serving him with the letter. The moment he read the letter GOULD became calm, apparently feeling that the game was up. He soon after retired to the room of the legal officers of the Erie Company, where he remained closeted with SHEARMAN during the evening.

After GOULD's flight, Gen. DIX, accompanied by Mr. ARCHER, Gen. SICKLES, and others, entered the President's room and generally assumed control. It was feared that some of the roughs who were lounging about would attempt to eject them, but these apprehensions proved groundless. The only contestant was SHEARMAN, who claimed the right to remain, and protested against the proceedings of the DIX party. His protest was disregarded, and he was unceremoniously ejected from the room.

Gen. DIX, the new President of the Erie Road, retired from the scene of conflict as soon as it became evident that a complete victory had been gained. He left behind him Mr. ARCHER, whose first work was to obtain the adherence of the officers of the road to the new regime. In the majority of cases no difficulty was experienced on this score, the offices freely signifying their allegiance to the new President and Directors. Among the few who declined at first to commit themselves was Mr. RUCKER, the General Superintendent. Between Mr. RUCKER and Gen. SICKLES a rather excited discussion took place, the General insisting that RUCKER should recognize Gen. DIX as President of the road. RUCKER for a considerable time sought to avoid committing himself, and finally pleaded for a private conference with Gen. SICKLES. The result was that he, too, gave in his adherence to the new régime.

Gould at Bay.

When GOULD was driven from the President's room into the small office at the head of the stairs, occupied by Messrs. FIELD and SHEARMAN, the late counsel of the Erie Railroad Company, the doors leading to this room were securely fastened, and though loud and persistent knocking was kept up by parties anxious to obtain admission, the doors were opened to very few, and to those on the order of Mr. GOULD himself. The Erie chief moved about the room quietly, though there was no evidence of trepidation in his manner or speech. The little group around him consisted of DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Mr. T. G. SHEARMAN, FREDERICK A. LANE, HENRY N. SMITH (who remained but a short time) and one or two others. GOULD and LANE entered occasionally into brief and quiet conversation. LANE had been a moving spirit on the scene which had resulted in the ousting of GOULD, and his (LANE'S) presence in the room where GOULD had sought refuge from the clamor without seemed to be directed to obtaining from GOULD some expression of opinion as to what action he (GOULD) would take in regard to the new aspect of affairs. These efforts, though oft repeated, seemed to avail nothing. Mr. GOULD, after listening to what LANE had to say, seated himself again beside his counsel and listened to the advice they had to give. Mr. FIELD, who seemed very much excited by the turn affairs had taken, reiterated again and again that the action at the meeting of the Board of Directors was utterly illegal, and he urged GOULD to surround himself with his friends and go and take possession of the President's chair. GOULD, however, showed no disposition to adopt this course of action. He remarked quietly that the enemy held the Erie offices by force, and that even if it were advisable to do so, he had not force enough to succeed. "I consider," said he, "the action of Gen. SICKLES and his confederates as illegal; but I will take legal measures to maintain my rights." And the ousted President, amid all the excitement of his friends and advisers, remained imperturbable. At one time, when FIELD was loudest in urging on GOULD the advisability of taking possession of the President's room, some one was admitted, and announced that Gen. SICKLES was then seated in the President's chair. Some one cried out "Let us move him by force." But GOULD said quietly but authoritatively "that it must not be done. Let him," he said, "enjoy the honor a little while." And so the little group remained in consultation from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until night fell. But no compromise was arrived at.

The Police were present in large force, but "Tommy Lynch's Gang" were present in nearly as large force. It may be well to state, for the benefit of the uninitiated, that TOMMY LYNCH "runs" an oyster saloon on Eighth-avenue. TOMMY has a large body of retainers known as his gang, and a more ruffianly-looking gang could not be gathered together in this Metropolis. They were armed to the teeth, and strolled around the building as if they had as much right there as the Police. TOMMY and his gang had been sworn in as Deputy Sheriffs in the Gould interest to "preserve the peace." They were armed to the teeth. In the early part of the afternoon they gathered in a body on the stairways and in the corridors and ante-rooms leading to the room in which GOULD had taken refuge. They vigilantly guarded the doors leading to that room and scowled at every one who demanded admission. Finding that the services of all of them were not required for immediate active service, they broke up into groups in the various elegantly-furnished rooms recently occupied by leading officials of the Erie Railway Company, pulled out cigars and began to amuse themselves playing cards. Their loud laughter and coarse language and brutal oaths resounded through the building. They had a lively time and played their part in the great Erie drama of yesterday with great gusto.

Outside the Erie Building.

By 4 o'clock a large crowd had gathered outside the Erie Building on the Twenty-third-street side. The crowd increased in numbers as the news spread, and the evening wore on until by 10 o'clock, when several thousand people had congregated around the building.

About 9½ o'clock a loud clamor was heard at the Eighth-avenue entrance. The doors were violently banged, and the sound of rushing footsteps was heard. It was rumored that an attempt was being made by a gang in the interest of GOULD to force an entrance and take possession of the building. There was for some moments considerable alarm among the occupants in possession and representing the new Directory, but it was quickly dispelled, for the clamor outside ceased as quickly as it had begun.

There are only three men who know the combination of the safe of the Erie Railroad Company—Mr. OTIS, the Secretary, (who is with the New Directory,) Mr. COMER, (late private Secretary of JAMES FISK, Jr.,) and MORTIMER J. SMITH, the Assistant Secretary. At a late hour information reached Mr. CROUCH that MORTIMER J. SMITH had been sent for by JAY GOULD, and apprehending a move on the safe, so two of Capt. PETTY's men were placed on guard over the safe for a short time. Mr. MORTIMER J. SMITH appeared on the scene, accompanied by HENRY N. SMITH. They opened the outer door and entered the safe-room, and opened the safe. The officers on watch interfered, and took from the pockets of Mr. SMITH several papers, returned them to the safe, and ejected the intruders from the room.

The Scene at Midnight.

The scene at midnight in the Erie Building was at once remarkable and dramatic. In a room adjoining the Directors' room Mr. ARCHER, the Vice-President of the Erie Railroad, was engaged in consultation with a number of the newly-appointed directors, and with several of the officials of the road. In another room, that previously referred to as being appropriated to Messrs. FIELD & SHEARMAN, sat JAY GOULD and his counsel and friends. They were in earnest conversation. They had been there from the moment GOULD was ousted from the President's room until midnight. There was nothing to show that any communications were passing between the rival commanders, ARCHER and GOULD. Gens. DIX and SICKLES had retired early from the field of conflict, and were said to be in consultation with Judge PORTER at the Hoffman House. Mr. ARCHER remained for the night in command of the Anti-Ring forces. GOULD remained persistently in his camp, seemingly planning for the struggle of the morrow, and it may be of many, many more days. Outside the respective commanders' rooms were police sentinels guarding every portal, while their comrades, tired with the fatigues of the day, reclined along the corridors of the palatial building or in the elegantly-furnished rooms, which, until yesterday, were appropriated to the sole use of the officials of the Erie Railroad Company. Many of TOMMY LYNCH's gang, overcome with whisky, cigars and cards, had also sought "the honey heavy dew of slumber," and lay in sleeping groups on the tesselated pavement of the corridors or on the richly-carpeted floor of the various offices. But some of them were impervious to the influence of whisky, cigars and cards, and resolutely remained awake, chaffing the Police officers on guard, or any civilian who fell in their way. The magnificent offices of the Erie Railroad Company looked like the bivouac of a brigade. All was comparatively quiet. Suddenly, however, a scene was enacted which created fresh excitement.

Amid the quietude which had spread over the scene, an event occurred shortly after midnight, which revived the excitement of a few hours before. Suddenly a loud voice was heard calling out sternly, "Arrest that man." There was a rush of Police officers toward the safe-room, and the Police seized a light-haired man named J. H. WHITTAKER, a clerk of Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD. It was discovered that he had quietly ascended the short stairway leading to the safe-room, and had abstracted books and papers. He explained that he was there to get some papers which were his private property, and not the property of the Company. The books and papers in his possession were taken from him and returned to the safe. An armful of papers were, it is alleged, abstracted. A large force of Police was stationed on the corridor leading to the safe-room, and precautions taken to guard against any further attempts of the wily GOULD.

Erie shares were quoted last night, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, at 36⅜.

An Interview with Col. Stebbins.

A reporter of the TIMES called, last evening, upon Col. STEBBINS, one of the new Directors, and found that gentleman surrounded by a party of friends who had come to congratulate him upon his action in the Erie business. Stepping aside for a few minutes, he said: "I suppose you want to know about the Erie revolution. Well, this morning at 9 o'clock, a gentleman called upon me and showed me a list of names. He asked me if I would have any objection to serve with them as a Director of the Erie Road. Up to that moment I had not heard a whisper of such a thing, but though surprised in the extreme, I had no hesitation in assenting, because the names were those of very honorable men, some of whom are well-known Reformers.

REPORTER—Would you have any objection to state who called upon you?

Mr. STEBBINS—Yes, I would. In fact, I must be excused from mentioning it. Well, Sir, at 12 o'clock we all entered the Opera-house without any difficulty, and were received by Mr. LANE, who met us at the top of the staircase. We went into the board-room, and there the old Board resigned and appointed us in their places. We elected Gen. JOHN A. DIX as President, and then JAY GOULD filled the board-room with roughs and policemen, and attempted to stop our proceedings, saying that they were illegal. But the Police behaved very well and remained passive, while the roughs were afraid to do anything. They created a great deal of noise and confusion, however, and I was very glad when we got rid of them. It was then nearly 4 o'clock. We went to work and took charge of everything, getting the treasury, even, into our safe-keeping. At 6 o'clock we came away, after appointing a meeting of the new Board for to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

REPORTER—Who remains in charge of the Opera-house?

Mr. STEBBINS—Our new Vice-President, Mr. ARCHER, who will remain there all night in case of eventualities. We don't want any voucher robbery in that office. I will be glad if you will say in the TIMES that we only consider ourselves Directors *ad interim*, and that we hope the stockholders will have a regular election and appoint their own Board. If they re-elect us we shall be happy to serve, but until so elected we only consider ourselves provisional Directors. We shall probably publish a card to that effect.

What Gen. Dix Had to Say.

One of our reporters called on Gen. DIX at his residence, last evening, and found the bluff old gentleman in excellent spirits in consequence of the events of the day. He gave a similar account to that of Col. STEBBINS of the manner in which he had become connected with the flank movement on the Erie Ring, and seemed to consider the event one of the most important that had occurred in his life, already rendered remarkable by his prominence in public affairs during the past twenty years. He stated that as TWEED had already resigned his position as an Erie Director, there was no occasion to remove him from the Board, as would have been done in a contrary event. GOULD had not resigned, but had been peremptorily removed from the Presidency of the Company. Gen. DIX evidently gloried in the fact that he had been selected by the new Directors as their President, and was conscious of the importance of his position. Alluding to the incomplete reports of the evening journals, Gen. DIX remarked that no action had been taken in the matter of appointing a Superintendent of the road, and that Gen. MCCLELLAN had not been yet selected for that position, though he did not say that such an event was improbable.

Excitement in the City.

The great revolution in the affairs of Erie which took place yesterday, created an intense excitement. Men gathered by threes and fours on street corners and talked about it. Acquaintances meeting in the street shouted, before they had fairly come within talking distance, "Have you heard about Erie?" The loungers who crowd around the small theatres on Broadway had something to say on the matter. At the hotels there was no other topic of conversation, and if another happened to be broached, "Erie," like Aaron's serpent, rose up and swallowed it. At the Metropolitan men talked about the change under their breath and wondered whether it would hit the "old man" badly. Others sighed for the late lamented JAMES FISK, Jr., and said if he had lived no one would ever have come such a "game" on them. At the Fifth-avenue there were all sorts of rumors about JAY GOULD. He had been arrested, he had cut his throat with a silver-handled razor, one of a pair that JIM FISK had presented to him; he had absconded with securities to the amount of $20,000,000. Reports even wilder than these flew through the halls thick as hail, and the comments were as singular as the reports. One gentleman said: "I smell the hand of Johnny Bull in this. This is the work of the English stockholders." "Gammon," broke in a stout, hearty-looking man. "Gammon, I tell you. The Englishmen have nothing to do with this. Don't you see that all the new directors are Democrats. JOHN T. HOFFMAN has worked this little game to remove the Erie stigma from the respectable half of the party so as to give us a fair show next canvass." In another part of the hotel men were earnestly discussing the chances of a rise in Erie, and the probabilities of the watered stock being reduced to its legitimate dimensions. As a general rule holders of Erie stock were in paroxysms of delight, and looked forward to restored public confidence and big dividends in the future.

The News in Wall-street.

In Wall-street the intelligence of JAY GOULD's overthrow and the revolution in the directory of the Erie Company caused the wildest excitement. At first the rumor was treated with derision, for so sudden and unexpected was the action that many of those experienced in the wiles and strategems of Erie could not credit the news. On the Street and among the curb-stone operators the defeat of GOULD was, however, fully believed, and some singular scenes were enacted. Those who held Erie shares and those who were intending to buy stood aghast, neither knowing how to act in the premises. Men stared each other in the face in utter bewilderment, and the query, "what next?" was frequently heard. Coincident with the news of the reorganization of the Erie Board, rumors were circulated to the effect that violent Court proceedings had been enacted, and that the Police had been summoned to preserve the peace at the Erie offices. Then news came that JAY GOULD had been arrested and thrown into the Ludlow-street Jail, each fresh rumor only adding to the excitement on the Street and at the Stock Exchange. Those who knew the ropes justly considered the movement to be a surrender by the Erie Ring, to the Bischoffsheim-McHenry party of London, (who have been acting in the interest of the Atlantic and Great Western Road.) To the more experienced brokers the movement came with less surprise, as they coupled it with the probability of early action in the State Legislature on the classification repeal, as well as with the recent heavy purchases of Erie stock in London under the bold lead of Mr. MCHENRY, as well as the bolder risks and banking strength of Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM & GOLDSCHMIDT.

As the day passed on, and the real facts about Erie became known, the excitement partially disappeared, as every one saw that Erie stock would improve in prospect. There was, however, considerable pressure for money felt by stock brokers, and a commission in several instances was paid in addition to seven per cent. interest, to enable dealers to carry over stocks until today. This demand for money continued sharp and severe until the close of bank hours, and had consequently a depressing influence on speculations at the Stock Exchange. The sales in railroad shares were quite free throughout the day, and there seemed to be plenty of good buyers of most of the leading stocks, while the decline from Saturday's quotations was less marked than the unsettled temper of speculation would indicate. The heaviest transactions of the day were, of course, in Erie stock, with fluctuations between 37¼ and 37½, and 36 and 36½ per cent. The sales of North-west and Ohios were also large, the former barely steady and the latter weaker than on Saturday by ¾ and 1 per cent. For Chicago, Indiana Central and Union Pacific there was a good demand, but there were no important changes in New-York Central and Lake Shore. At the hour of closing business the feeling became quieter, though there were individuals who manifested some traces of excitement, the majority, however, taking the matter philosophically, determined to await the issue of events today. Take it all in all, the day was a memorable one in Wall-street.

How the Road Officials Accept the Situation.

Naturally, considerable interest was manifested yesterday regarding the probable course of the railroad officials, but they seemed to appreciate the situation at its true value, as the following letters fully indicate:

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, March 11, 1872.

Gen. John A. Dix, President Erie Railroad Company:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, and to reply that your authority and orders as President of the Erie Railroad always are and shall be respected by me.

Very respectfully, L. D. RUCKER, General Superintendent.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 11, 1872.

Hon. John A. Dix, President Erie Railroad Company:

SIR: I am informed by Vice-President ARCHER that you have been duly elected President of this Company, and I, therefore, deem it my duty to say to you, as I do respectfully assure you that I recognize your authority, and will obey all orders emanating from yourself and the Board of Directors you represent, as well as the Executive Committee this day chosen. Respectfully,

G. D. MOROSINE, Auditor.

The Reported Arrest of Jay Gould.

The rumored arrest of JAY GOULD by an United States officer, yesterday, gave additional heat to the excitement which the proceedings at the Grand Opera-house aroused. Speculation was rife as to the particular charge on which the late Erie President had been arrested, but nothing definite was elicited by those most desirous of learning the truth. At the United States Court building, in Chambers-street, from which the warrant for the arrest was supposed to have been issued, all was quiet up till 5 o'clock, when most of the officials left. Vague rumors that "something big" might be expected, were current in the building during the afternoon; but nothing further was known. The door-bell of Ludlow-street Jail rang a continuous alarm from an early hour in the evening till late at night. But nothing could be gained there by inquirers who evidently believed in GOULD's arrest. Warden TRACY and his deputy, Mr. GARDENER, were, of course, in total ignorance of anything more than the afternoon papers had told them, and they were quite sure that Mr. GOULD had not arrived at the jail. Failing in this quarter, as in others, inquirers began to doubt whether the notorious Erie President had been arrested at all, a deduction quite right under the facts as they really existed.

Meeting in Binghamton in Opposition to the Management of Erie.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 11.—A meeting of persons opposed to the present management of the Erie Railway, and in favor of the repeal of the Classification act, was held at Firemen's Hall, in this place, on Saturday evening. The following resolutions were discussed without opposition, and passed by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That capitalists, Americans or foreigners, who, by their enterprise, bring sequestered regions into connection with great commercial centres, are equally deserving of protection under our laws.

Resolved, That the good name and repute of the people of the State of New-York, as well as common honesty, require that all stockholders in corporations, formed under our laws, should have equal and just protection, and that each and every bona fide stockholder should have a voice in the control and management of such corporation in proportion to the amount of stock held by him.

Resolved, That our Representatives in the Senate and Assembly be requested to obtain, if possible, by proper means, the repeal of the Classification act, so-called, which has enabled unscrupulous men to obtain control of the Erie Railway, and to retain its possession unless dislodged by legislation; and that provision be made by law, for a fair and honest election of directors, by the bona fide stockholders of such railway.

Resolved, That our Representatives be also requested to obtain, if possible, such legislation as shall give to forwarders within the State fair and equal rates of transportation of property.

Resolved, That we regard the issues involved in the struggle before the Legislature, with those who compose the present Erie management, as vital to our honor as a State, to the purity and to the safety of individual rights, and that we shall deem our representatives as unworthy of our confidence if they fail to give to the measure before indicated their influence and support.

ERIE IN ALBANY.

Theories and Conjectures of the Nature and Effect of the Directors' Action—The Bill to Go Forward all the Same.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 11.—The news of the collapse of the Erie Ring in New-York, which was received here this afternoon, has surprised everybody, and created great consternation among those members of the Legislature who were relying on JAY GOULD and his lobbyists for the wherewithal to settle their board bills. The dispatches conveying the news are somewhat contradictory, some of them representing that GOULD voluntarily resigned his position as President of the Board of Directors, and others that he was removed by a vote of 9 to 5. The meaning of the change in the situation is variously interpreted, as is also the effect it will have on the repeal bill now pending before the Legislature. Some imagine that GOULD, finding that he was going to be defeated in the Legislature, has resorted to this stratagem with the connivance of his friends in the Board, in order that it might be used as an argument against the passage of the O'Brien bill, on the ground that there is now no necessity for it, the design being to restore him to the Presidency of the Board again as soon as the Legislature adjourns. Others surmise that he has formed a combination with the Bichoffsheim party of English stockholders, and having united with them in buying up enough stock to control the election, is now willing that the O'Brien bill should pass, being confident of a re-election to the Presidency of the Board. There are others still who hint that an arrangement has been effected between GOULD and VANDERBILT by which the latter furnishes the capital requisite for the purchase of a controlling interest in Erie stock, and that the Erie and Central Roads are hereafter to operate together in harmony, instead of competing with each other as heretofore. All these and many other speculations are indulged with regard to the meaning and effect of the startling news. Hardly any one appears to think it possible that the Mephistopheles of the Erie Ring has really been defeated, and brought to bay. It is looked upon rather as a new scene in the Erie drama, prepared by the same master hand, and intended to deceive, while it astonishes the victimized stockholders and the gaping crowd of indifferent spectators.

As for the O'Brien bill, it will not be affected, one way or the other, by the manouvres of the Board of Directors, whether they are made in good faith or are only a trick. The Legislature will go on and pass the bill as reported to the Senate and leave the stockholders to fight their own battles in future, without caring overmuch what becomes of them or their stock.

INCENDIARISM.

Partial Destruction of Martin's Hall in Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 11.—The fire in Martin's Hall, this morning, was confined to the upper story. The first story of the building was occupied by the stores of CORNELIUS HILL, fruit and oyster depot; JESSE B. WOOLEY, music and cigar store; J. CRAVER, groceries; Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-machine Company, and Willcox & Gibbs' sewing-machines. The occupants, with the exception of HILL and CRAVER, succeeded in removing their goods in safety, and their loss will be comparatively small. WOOLEY's loss is about $1,500, covered by insurance. CRAVER and HILL will lose something on their respective stocks, owing to their being drenched with water. Mr. CRAVER is insured, and HILL is not. The damage to the remainder of the occupants is covered by insurance. Mr. MARTIN has an insurance of $35,000 on the building and fixtures. The following is a list of the companies as far as we can learn: North British and Mercantile, $15,000; Niagara, of New-York, $5,000; Phœnix, of Hartford, $5,000; Commercial Union Assurance Company, of London, $3,000; National, of Bangor, Me., $2,500; Eastern, of Bangor, Me., $2,500; West Chester, of New-York, $2,500; Home, of Ohio, $2,500; New-York Central of New-York, $2,000. The damage to the building is estimated at $35,000. Most of the books and all the pictures of the Young Men's Association were saved uninjured, and their loss will be light and fully covered by insurance. There is the best of evidence that the fire was the work of an incendiary, and Mr. MARTIN offers $5,000 reward for his detection, to which Mayor THACHER adds $5,000. The city building adjoining was damaged to the amount of about $300 by water. Just as the fire was extinguished a building in the vicinity was discovered to be on fire. A number of boys in the building had been driven away just previously. It is certain they set fire to this building. The fire was soon extinguished.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

More Indictments in Jersey City—A Presentment from the Hudson County Grand Jury.

The Hudson County Grand Jury yesterday presented twenty-three additional indictments, making 189 in all, and one presentment. Among the indictments are two against each of the members of the Board of Police Commissioners, charging them with having overpaid the Captains in each Precinct during the latter half of November and the first half of December for political purposes. Commissioners PRITCHARD and GROSS appeared in Court, plead not guilty, and were each held in $3,000 bail to answer to the charges. At the request of the members of the Grand Jury, the presentment was read in open Court. It brings charges against both county and city officials. The following is its substance: The Jersey City officials are in the habit of violating their charter in many ways, as by employing men to do the city's work and paying them by the day, when work should only be done upon contract; by payments made in irregular ways, and by failure to turn over to the Treasurer moneys due the city at the specified times. This misfeasance can only be remedied by abolishing the commissions, and giving the government again directly to the people. Charges are brought against the Street Commissioners of Greenville, but the only remedy lies with the Legislature. The members of the Board of Chosen Freeholders are charged with having taken the contracts awarded by their own body, under fictitious names. The Police Justices are charged with undue stringency, with unjust punishments, and confining delinquents for long terms—thus overcrowding the county institutions—placing unnecessary expense upon the county, and depriving families of much-needed support. The presentment also calls attention to the sales of obscene literature, but the Grand Jury was unable to obtain evidence sufficient to warrant indictments; and a complaint is made against the newspapers of Jersey City, which, it is asserted, have persistently ridiculed the Grand Jury and the members composing it.

The Grand Jury was discharged.

Adjournment of the Centennial Commission till May.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—The Centennial Commission held a final meeting this morning, ORESTES CLEVELAND, of New-Jersey, presiding, in the absence of President HAWLEY. A resolution was adopted to request the Committee on Legislation to invite a Chinese Embassy to take part in the Centennial Exposition, and send representatives and specimens of Chinese products and industry. Resolutions were passed fixing the location of the exposition in Fairmount Park, and for the appointment of a committee to prepare and report a system of classification, geographical and systematic. Resolutions of thanks to the city authorities and citizens for the princely welcome of the Commission, were also adopted. The Commission then adjourned to meet on the 22d of May next in this city.

The Philadelphia Reform Sentences.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your article today, headed "Reform in Philadelphia," you say that JOSEPH F. MARCER was sentenced to nearly five, and YERKES nearly three years' imprisonment, but you neglect to add that the Court *also* imposed upon MARCER a fine of *three hundred thousand dollars*, and upon YERKES a fine of *five hundred dollars*. In passing sentence, Judge PAXSON said that MARCER had "*sinned against the light*," because he was a lawyer, and *knew* that he was violating the law. Would a Barnard or a Cardozo *dare* to pass such a sentence? F. S. H.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 9, 1872.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RUDE STONE MONUMENTS IN ALL COUNTRIES; THEIR AGE AND USES. By JAMES FERGUSSON, D. C. L. London: JOHN MURRAY. New-York: SCRIBNER, WELFORD & ARMSTRONG.

One of the most interesting of antiquarian studies is that which relates to the origin and purpose of the many ancient mounds and monuments found in almost every country. There is in the mystery that attaches itself, to our own "grave mounds" at the West, as well as to the huge stone monuments at Stonehenge, in England, something exceedingly attractive to the modern mind. The race or races of men that erected them have entirely passed away, being rather exterminated than absorbed by the incoming of a more vigorous and progressive people; and these vast piles are alone left to indicate at the present day that they ever actually existed. What, then, was the character of this ancient race? How many centuries have passed since they built these long-enduring monuments? and what purpose were they intended to fulfill by the men who raised them? These are some of the questions which the author of the present work has undertaken to answer, and in doing which he has described almost every notable specimen of this kind of antiquity thus far discovered. Without committing himself to a positive statement of belief, Mr. FERGUSSON advances the theory that the race of men who built these monuments were the direct descendants of the Cave Dwellers; a sluggish, unprogressive people, who, it is proved by investigation, resided in Southern France thousands of years ago, or when the climate of that country was similar to that of modern Greenland. To men of this class the rapid progress in civilization, which has been, even from the earliest days, a distinguishing characteristic of the Aryan race, was impossible; and thus we find that at the beginning of the Christian Era, the primitive inhabitants of Britian, Gaul and Spain had improved but little on the manners and customs of their ancestors of centuries before.

It is during the first six or eight Christian centuries, or at the time of the decline of the Roman power in these countries, that Mr. FERGUSSON thinks the stone monuments now existing were raised. That they could not have been done at an earlier date he is assured from the fact that they are found only in those sections of the various countries to which this comparatively peaceful race was driven by the fierce Germanic and Celtic invaders, and, too, because no mention is made of them in the extended and minute descriptions of the countries in works of Roman historians and travelers. There has been considerable discussion in relation to the reason that induced this lost race to build such extensive landmarks, and in his treatment of the matter the author has shown the absurdity of the theory that they were raised by the Druids or other priests for religious purposes; first, by proving that the Druids were entirely of Celtic origin, and then the utter unfitness of the structures for the object intended. The hypothesis that he advances is that they were built partly by victorious armies to commemorate a hard-fought battle, and at the same time to suitably bury their dead, and also, as in the case of the Pyramids, as a burial-place for some great ruler. In the first instance, the long parallel alignment of stones that stretch for miles over the bleak Salisbury Plains, seem to admirably substantiate his theory, while the latter custom has been common in all time. There will be many who will find fault with Mr. FERGUSSON on account of his too evident readiness to remove everything from the mists of the prehistoric into later day clearness. Indeed, the most cursory reader will not fail to observe that in attempting to adjust this theory with another which he holds concerning the cognation or kindredship of all mound-builders, he sometimes involves himself in statements and conjectures which seem far too improbable ever to be substantiated. The subject, however, is one of very great interest, and the present contribution toward its elucidation will prove not only acceptable to the antiquarian, but entertaining to all those who will allow themselves the pleasure of reading it.

SPECTRUM ANALYSIS. By Dr. H. SCHELLEN. (Translated from the Second German Edition by JANE and CAROLINE LASSELL.) London and New-York: SCRIBNER, WELFORD & CO.

Scientific research has in the past few years revealed so much that is wonderful, in the ordinary workings of nature, that those who can only allow themselves time to give the subject an occasional study are obliged to restrict themselves to certain lines of investigation, and forego the hope of obtaining even a superficial survey of the whole field. Still another obstacle in the way of popular knowledge on scientific themes is the necessarily abstruse character of many of them, by which they are rendered—as in the case of chemistry—hopelessly enigmatical to all those who have not previously prepared themselves by lengthy and laborious study. It is, on this account, a matter for gratulation that the discoveries made concerning spectrum analysis and its application in determining not only the material composition of the heavenly bodies, but their strange transformations and the speed with which they approach and recede from the earth, can be explained, even into detail, so as to be comprehended by any person of average understanding. It is singular that a glass prism and the gay colors produced by it, which have been the childish wonder and delight of almost every one, should have suggested a scientific truth, which will probably stand first in the list of discoveries made during the last quarter of a century. This was made by KIRCHHOFF in 1859, who, by a series of delicate experiments, was able to affirm that the dark lines which can be seen running across a magnified spectrum of the sunlight, were caused by the presence in that body of many of the substances of which our own world is composed. As, for instance, that iron, sodium, nickel, gold, zinc, &c., were common to both planets, though in the sun, on account of the intense heat, they existed only in the form of vapor. Subsequent investigations by other scientists demonstrated the possibilty of determining the substances out of which the stars, comets, meteors, the various nebulæ, the aurora borealis, and, in fact, all of the luminous bodies in the heavens, are composed. Nor is it to the celestial bodies alone that this discovery can be applied. So delicate but sure is it in its operations, that the thousandth part of a grain of salt, dissolved in a gallon of water, would be easily detected by the proper use of this test. A year or two ago, it was found that the vast eruptions and storms which sweep over the face of the sun, flashing great sheets of flame to a height of 200,000 miles, and which had been faintly seen in the last three total solar eclipses, might be both photographed and measured by means of the spectrum analysis. Could anything be more astonishing than that the little waves of light, of which there are hundreds of billions in a second, should register the impressions they receive when leaving the sun, on a photographic plate of less than half an inch in size with mathematical accuracy?

The work of Dr. SCHELLEN is intended for popular use, and is admirably explicit and complete in the description it gives of this section of natural phenomena, of the various instruments used and the successive discoveries made by them. There is little premised as previously understood, a fault too common in scientific works; the wish of the author seeming to be to furnish a thorough manual, in which even a child, with proper explanation, might be interested. For this reason he begins with his theme at a time when comparatively nothing was known of it, and narrates the manner in which the germs of thought given to the subject budded and gave forth fruit. The translation from the German has been edited by WILLIAM HUGGINS, the leading spectroscopist in England, and, therefore, may be taken as an enunciation of the most advanced ideas on the matter of which it treats. Typographically, the work is one of unusual excellence, the letterpress is clear and distinct, and the illustrations and colored plates, of which there are a large number, are done with the utmost care. It is perhaps needless to say, after what we have already said, that we heartily recommend the book, and trust that it may meet at the hands of American readers the appreciation and success it deserves.

FRANCATELLI'S MODERN COOK. T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS. Philadelphia: 1872.

This is a new edition of one of the most useful cookery books ever published. The recipes given in this volume are of endless variety. There is everything in it which a good housewife can possibly want, and, if our housewives would only study this book, what an improvement there would soon be in our dinners! FRANCATELLI is the most eminent writer of the art of cookery now living, and his advice may be safely followed. His dishes are *cheap*, as well as good. Let poor people study this work as well as rich ones—they will be all the better for it. Mr. FRANCATELLI says of this new edition, in his preface:

"So gratifying an appreciation of my endeavors has naturally prompted me to render the present edition in all respects worthy of a continuance of their patronage. I have in all cases most strictly studied economy—by retrenching, as far as it appeared to me consistent with propriety, all unnecessary and too expensive accessories to the more costly kinds of dishes. The whole work has been entirely revised with scrupulous care and attention; and upward of eighty entirely new dishes, principally belonging to the Second Course Department, have been added. I have also enlarged the glossary of technical terms; and, in order to render the work of easier reference to the public, as well as to the practitioner, no trouble has been spared to improve and make the index complete. I have nearly doubled the original number of bills of fare, and have added many of dinners served to Her Majesty the Queen."

THE TRIAL OF MAYOR HALL.

Sudden Illness of One of the Jurors—Further Proceedings Postponed Until Friday.

The disclosures of robbery and fraud by the leaders of the Tammany Ring, developed in the trial of Mayor HALL, have intensified the interest in the proceedings, and the further revelations to be made by GARVEY'S testimony have created a degree of expectancy and anxiety in the public mind which no investigation in recent years has produced. Each successive day there is an apparent increase in the number of those who apply for admission to the Court, and failure to obtain it does not in the least diminish the crowds that throng the corridors leading to the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas. Early yesterday morning the vast concourse of loiterers rendered the Court-room extremely difficult of access, and as soon as the doors were opened a rush was made and immediately every available seat in the room was occupied. Mayor HALL, accompanied by his counsel, Messrs. STOUGHTON, VANDERPOEL, BURRILL, SHAFER, and SMITH, was promptly in attendance, and immediately afterward the prosecuting officers, Messrs. PECKHAM, TREMAIN, CLINTON, and SULLIVAN, appeared.

A SICK JUROR.

Shortly after eleven, Judge DALY entered the Court and the following letter, from a juror, which was immediately put in his hands, was directed to be read:

Judge Daly:

DEAR SIR: I am attending Mr. MATTHEWS CLARKE, of No. 525 Greenwich-street, who has been suffering from nervous prostration since Friday last, and will be unable to do duty as a juror for several days to come. Mr. CLARKE suffered from an attack of paralysis about two years ago, and as I fear that a continuance of this kind of service might induce a second attack, I would earnestly recommend that he be ent rely relieved. Respectfully,

J. W. WRIGHT, M. D., No. 8 Charlton-street.

MARCH 11, 1872.

The reading of this communication seemed to fall like a thunder-clap on the prosecution and defense. Messrs. TREMAINE, PECKHAM, and CLINTON looked at each other for some moments in blank amazement, and finally entered into an anxious whispered consultation. The Mayor, who had been apparently studying some old law book, permitted his hands to fall listlessly by his side, and, bowing his head on his chest with a melodramatic air, endeavored to simulate the appearance of regret and annoyance. Suddenly he jumped up, and, flinging the book on the table with a loud noise, consulted with his counsel for several minutes. After considerable delay Mr. CLINTON stated that a great amount of time and trouble had been thus far expended in the case, and it would be a subject of deep regret if they were compelled, through the continued illness of the juror, to break up the case at that point. Of course, if the gentleman's condition of health was such that further service on his part would entail serious consequences, it should be dispensed of necessity. He suggested that the Court adjourn for a week, and in the meantime that a proper investigation be made into the condition of Mr. CLARKE.

Mr. TREMAIN concurred in the views of Mr. CLINTON.

Mr. STOUGHTON observed that the relation of the defendant to this trial and to the community generally rendered it extremely desirable that the case should be brought to a speedy conclusion. It had now assumed a singular aspect. A witness was on the stand who was placed under very peculiar circumstances, indeed, and it was the urgent desire of the Mayor that his testimony should be fully given as soon as possible. If it were stopped now it would operate to the disadvantage of the defendant, who pressed for a speedy termination of the case. He would suggest that the condition of Mr. CLARKE be ascertained that day, and that the trial be postponed until Tuesday.

Mr. TREMAIN remarked that the juror might be enabled to be in attendance on next Monday morning, or else not be able to be present to-morrow. A few days could not injure either side, and for his part he wanted to push the case quickly.

Mr. STOUGHTON—We are more anxious in that respect than the prosecution can be.

After some further discussion Judge DALY adjourned the case to Friday morning, it being understood that in the meantime a proper inquiry into Mr. CLARKE'S condition was to be instituted. To this ruling of the Court an exception was taken by the defense.

AN APOLOGY.

Mr. BURRILL here rose and said he perceived by the newspaper reports that a few days since in the irritation of argument he made a disrespectful observation to Mr. CLINTON. He expressed a wish to withdraw the remark, and hoped it would be received in the proper spirit. Mr. CLINTON acknowledged the apology in proper terms.

GARVEY was not present during the proceedings. His whereabouts is kept strictly private, and his passages to and from the Court are carefully guarded. A fear is entertained that the illness of Mr. CLARKE will prevent the remainder of this remarkable story from being published for some time to come.

MAYOR HALL'S DEFENSE.

The Three Pleas of the Mayor—A Key to the Present Stage of Hall's Trial—Mr. Tilden's Comments on Hall's Case and His Affidavit About the Bank Accounts.

The following *resumé* of the principal points in the case of the people against Mayor HALL, and of the previous lines of defense adopted in meeting them, will be found of considerable interest at the present juncture. The trenchant commentary of Mr. TILDEN furnishes all the elucidation which the facts require:

HALL'S FIRST DEFENSE.

In reference to our publication of the fraudulent warrants, Mr. HALL, in his card addressed "To the Public," under date of July 22, 1871, stated:

"The claims alluded to by the TIMES are large, and they may have been exorbitant, but no responsibility for them really rests with either the Controller or myself. *They were* ALL *audited by the late* (and what is known as the old) Board of Supervisors, abolished when the new City Government was inaugurated, and most of the auditing occurred nearly two years ago. Many of the claims were for work and material in 1868. That Board, it will be remembered, was elected by the people, and composed equally of Democrats and Republicans. The same majority that audited the claims had the power to reaudit them over the Mayor's veto. But the Mayor and the Council to the Contrary. And both of the opinion (as I think every lawyer will be) that under the revised statutes the audit of the Board is final, and is not one of those acts which a Mayor could veto."

SECOND DEFENSE.

In his message to the Board of Supervisors, Aug. 16, 1871, he said:

"In this section are used two words of broad significance: '*Liabilities*,' '*Claims*.' They were only limited by the sentence—'incurred previous to the passage of this act.' The word '*incurred*,' was also of extensive relation. The same may be said of the phrase—'found to be due.' It was clear that the duties of the officers were to give the 'certificate,' were merely ministerial, and that when liabilities had been legally incurred, and precise amounts upon them had been previously determined as, and found, due under engagements or contracts, they were to be paid according to the intent and wording of the legislative mandate; and that the officers named did not constitute a court for claims, but simply a ministerial board for inspection and certification."

The nature of the function of the Special Board of Audit was fixed by the statute which created that body. It was to "audit."

That word is defined thus:

WORCESTER—Audit: The settling of accounts by examining documents and hearing parties concerned; a final account.

WEBSTER—Audit: An examination of an account or of accounts, with the hearing of the parties concerned, by proper officers, or persons appointed for that purpose, who compare the charges with the vouchers, examine witnesses and state the balance.

RICHARDSON—Audit: To hear, listen to, examine, settle an account—literally and metaphorically.

If there could be any doubt as to the legal meaning of the statute, it would be dispelled by the words "*found to be due*" in the authority to provide for payment.

Mayor HALL cannot but know that the duty imposed was not "ministerial" but judicial; that the statute conferred the right and imposed the obligation to inquire into the legal validity of the claims, and into their just and true amount.

Mandamus would not lie to govern the judgment of the auditors in either of these respects.

MEETING OF THE AUDITORS.

The record of their only meeting is as follows:

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 5, 1870.

The undersigned meet as a commission under and by virtue of section 4 of chapter 382 of the laws of 1870.

On motion of the Mayor, it is

Resolved, That the County Auditor collect from the appropriate officials of the Board of Supervisors all bills and liabilities against the county, incurred prior to April 26, 1870, and amounts now due thereon; that the evidence of the same be the authorization for the same by the said Board or its appropriate committees, on certificate of Clerk or President, and that thereupon the said County Auditor annex the voucher to the appropriate blanks for signature, as directed by the section aforesaid, and payment.

(Signed by the officers named.)

Mayor HALL was the only educated lawyer in the Board. If he advised his associates that their action, taken on his own motion, was a proper execution of their trust, the responsibility would fall peculiarly on him. Each of them might claim some moral excuse, if exempt from every other complicity with, or knowledge of, the frauds to which effect was thus given.

Mr. TWEED was a Senator, who acted in inserting the clause in the statute by which the Board of Audit was created. He was a member of that Board. He was also President of the Supervisors, and his certificate was made, by the foregoing resolution, final evidence of every claim to which it was attached. The certificate of J. B. YOUNG, Clerk of the Supervisors, was also made final evidence. The Deputy Clerk, said to be a brother-in-law of YOUNG, was E. A. WOODWARD.

It now turns out that of the $6,312,541 37 audited, $5,710,913 98 was received by WOODWARD and INGERSOLL and GARVEY; that INGERSOLL paid over more than half of what he collected to WOODWARD; that GARVEY paid over more than two-thirds of what he collected to WOODWARD; that WOODWARD, as the final receiving and distributing agent, accumulated in his hands $3,582,054 26; that of such amount the deputy clerk of the Supervisors, WOODWARD, deposited to the credit of Mr. WM. M. TWEED, President of the Supervisors, Auditor and Senator, $932,858 50, and disposed of the balance to parties as yet unknown.

These results illuminate Mayor HALL'S resolution transferring the powers of the Board of Audit to Mr. TWEED and to Mr. Deputy WOODWARD'S chief, YOUNG, to be exercised by either of them separately.

The New-York Printing Company came in for an audit of $384,395 19. It did not deem WOODWARD'S intervention between it and Mr. TWEED necessary. It made a direct payment to the latter of $104,333 64, swelling his share to the handsome amount of $1,067,192 14 in this single transaction. This is without prejudice to any right of double punishment with INGERSOLL or GARVEY.

THIRD DEFENSE.

The last plea of the Mayor is contained also in his message of Aug. 23. It is as follows:

"We are all generally familiar with those legislative evils which preceded, or attended, or followed the passage of acts popularly known as the City charter, and the Supervisors' law of 1870. *These laws could not have been enacted unless some* COMPROMISE OF PERSONAL, OFFICIAL and political differences between LEGISLATORS or between them and CITY or CITY OFFICIALS had been first made. The recovery of supreme local government by the City and County, appeared to a large majority of the community to be of vital importance. These laws have been inconsistent in the highest degree, to retain an elective and independent Board of Supervisors, as some legislators wished. Besides, the existing Board was composed of both Republicans and Democrats, and the effect on the municipal changes would be to make its new members entirely of one party—Democratic—and to legislate out of office all who were Republicans. Many legislators were found prepared to vote for the charter, who would not vote for the abolition of the Board of Supervisors unless some means could be devised whereby all existing contracts and claims then pending before the old Board should be paid."

It will also be remembered that HALL further tried to make out his innocence by bringing what he knew to be a dishonest action of ejectment against the TIMES—having fully satisfied himself that it was useless to try to silence it by lawyers or threats, his usual expedients for "governing" a great City.

Extract from Mr. Tilden's Speech at the Cooper Union.

Now, what was the second act in this conspiracy? It was the plausible, innocent-looking, deceitful section 4 of the County Tax Levy, which provided that liabilities against the County should be audited by three persons, Mr. TWEED, Mr. HALL, and Mr. CONNOLLY, and that the amount found to be due should be paid. I do not suppose that the Legislature at that session were very particular or very squeamish; but this clause looked innocent, and the clause was enacted. Who contrived the charter? Who contrived section No. 4 of the County Tax Levy? Was it Mr. TWEED? Doubtless Mr. TWEED, as Senator, favored it; so did also Mr. BRADLEY. But who contrived them? Mr. TWEED could not. Who contrived them? I ask Mr. PETER B. SWEENY; I ask MAYOR A. OAKEY HALL, who contrived them? Who contrived these clauses? Who, beyond the legal methods and legal plausibility for the crimes that have since been enacted? The third stage and step and act was the audit. These three auditors met but once. They then passed a resolution; that resolution stands on the records of the City in the handwriting of Mayor HALL. It was passed on his motion, and what was its effect? Did it audit anything? It stopped just at the function, did it fulfill the trust committed to its authority? Not a bit of it! It provided that all claims certified by Mr. WM. M. TWEED and Mr. JOSEPH B. YOUNG, the President and Secretary of the old Board of Supervisors should be received as a sufficient evidence, and audited and paid. Now, I ask again, who is responsible for that action of the Board of Audit? Mr. TWEED, I understand, is nominally a lawyer. That is to say, he has been admitted to practice the profession; but I am bound in justice to that distinguished character to say that I do not think, if he had no complicity with this transaction otherwise, that we could hold him accountable; that he knew more of the law than to know that this was a violation of his duty. But there was one man there, and that is Mayor HALL, the actor on this occasion, the mover of this resolution, the draftsman in whose hands it stands today upon the public records, whom his associates might plead as their excuse for having believed that they were performing their duty—who knew that to audit is to hear, to judge, to determine whether the claim is valid, how much is properly and justly due upon it. He knew that it was a fraudulent violation of duty on the part of every member of that Board to audit, to pass those claims in that manner. I say fraudulent on the part of every man who did not act under the misadvice. I think it possible that CONNOLLY may claim, that TWEED may claim, with profit, he had no other complicity in the transaction. I say, then, that on that occasion the chief conspirator—the man who is responsible for the action of the Board, and the man whom the public ought to hold as morally accountable for the crime that followed afterward—is Mr. Mayor A. O. HALL. When that journal (the TIMES) published its statements in regard to those frauds, Mayor HALL published a card. In that card he said that these accounts were audited by the *old* Board of Supervisors, and that neither he nor Mr. CONNOLLY had any responsibility whatever for them. A little later, about the 16th of August, Mr. HALL said that it is true they were audited. these particular accounts, by the Board of Special Audit, but in doing so they performed a ministerial function, and would have been compelled by mandamus to do it, if they had not done it willingly. I do not deem it necessary, in the presence of an intelligent audience—in the presence of lawyers sitting around me on this stand—to make any observations upon the idea that to audit, and that to pay the amount found due—found due—is a ministerial function. Then Mr. HALL put in his third defense. *He said that this money was paid in pursuance of a compromise made up at Albany, and without which we should not have got the ineffable benefits of the new charter and the action of the Supervisors under the supervision of the law.* That was a very comfortable and very comforting theory; but unfortunately when I was looking into the accounts of the Broadway Bank, and found that GARVEY and INGERSOLL and WOODWARD had taken all the money nearly, a question very embarrassing and very difficult and almost painful arose in my mind: Who were these parties that compelled TWEED to make this compromise? It was not GARVEY. It was not INGERSOLL. It was not WOODWARD. They were not members of the Senate nor Assembly. They could not stop TWEED'S beneficent measures of reform. Who was the party with whom TWEED'S Senator compromised? Why, looking over the whole field I could not see any human being whom TWEED'S Senator compromised unless it was with TWEED'S Supervisor. There was only one party to the arrangement, and that was the same party. So departed Mr. HALL'S third defense. Then followed a set of expedients quite as remarkable as his defenses. On the burning of the vouchers, he made a raid on CONNOLLY. He wrote him a public letter demanding his resignation in the name of the public, and because he had lost public confidence. Then he sent a touching private letter of regret. We know what a course he has pursued since. We remember the raid made by HALL and SWEENY to get rid of GREEN. What was the result? I went to the Broadway Bank and found that $900 000 of forged warrants were deposited to WOODWARD'S account, except one to INGERSOLL, and the proceeds were divided with TWEED. That Mayor HALL has endeavored to mislead the public mind cannot be denied. It is not only in plunder of millions of dollars that the "Ring" are charged with, but in the attempt to bribe the Press of New-York. It has failed, but no thanks to them.

AFFIDAVIT OF MR. TILDEN.

City and County of New-York, ss.: SAMUEL J. TILDEN, being duly sworn, deposes and says that, happening casually in the office of the Controller of the City of New-York, he was consulted by Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN, Deputy Controller, and his counsel, as to the notice proposed to be given to the National Broadway Bank in respect to the alleged forgery of the signature of KEYSER & CO. as indorsers of certain County warrants; that soon after, this deponent was requested by the said GREEN to make some investigation in the accounts of the said Bank; that deponent noticed on the back of the said Keyser warrants, pencil memoranda of E. A. W., or E. A. WOODWARD, which he supposed had been made thereon by the teller who received the deposits, and was led to examine the deposit account of the said WOODWARD to see if the Keyser warrants could be identified; that the method of examination adopted was to take a transcript of the deposits as entered on the ledger, and then to decompose the entry of each deposit into the items of which such deposit was made up, by a reference to the deposit tickets which had been preserved, and to take a transcript of the debits in the ledger, and then to decompose each entry which was formed of more than one item by reference to the blotter kept by the bank; that deponent traced transactions from the account of the said WOODWARD into the accounts in the said bank of INGERSOLL & CO. and ANDREW J. GARVEY, and at last into the account of WM. M. TWEED, and caused the same process to be applied to each of the said accounts; that the deponent constructed the schedule marked E, in the complaint in this action, and wrote every word and figure in the same, except the footings of the several columns, verifying each entry by personal inspection of the transcripts made up from the books in the Controller's office, and entries upon the warrants, and with the transcripts from the books of the National Broadway Bank and from the said deposit tickets, or verifying the same by their being called off by GEORGE W. SMITH and P. W. RHODES, who assisted the said deponent; that deponent caused the entries purporting to come from the books in the Controller's office to be compared with the original books of record in said office, and the entries purporting to come from the books of the National Broadway Bank to be compared with transcripts from the entries on the said books, and in both cases the said transcripts with the originals, and believes that each and every entry in the said schedule is correct; that deponent has personally examined the deposit-tickets embraced within the period included in the said schedule, left with the deposits of the said WOODWARD and the said Twoed; that deponent examined the deposit-tickets of the said WOODWARD and the said TWEED, mentioned in the said schedule, in connection with ARTHUR E. SMITH, a book-keeper of the said bank; that this deponent, in examining the tickets of the deposits of the said WOODWARD, became familiar with the handwriting of the said tickets, and was informed by the said SMITH that it was the handwriting of the said ELBERT A. WOODWARD; that deponent noticed, in examining the tickets left with the deposits of the said TWEED, which deposits are contained in the said schedule, that the handwriting of the said tickets accompanying the deposits of the said TWEED is the same handwriting with that of the tickets accompanying the deposits of the said WOODWARD; and this deponent verily believes that the tickets accompanying the deposits of the said TWEED are in the handwriting of the said ELBERT A. WOODWARD; that deponent also prepared the schedule F annexed to the complaint; that the summary of the results deduced from the schedules A and E annexed to the complaint is correct, and truly represents the disposition of the warrants and the collection of their proceeds, so far as it purports to represent the same; that deponent caused the statement of the County liabilities, marked schedule in the complaint and No. 1 in the affidavits, to be made, and believes the same to be correct; that deponent has procured a printed copy of certain minutes of the Board of Supervisors, purporting to be issued by JOSEPH B. YOUNG, Clerk of said Board, which contains the message of Mayor HALL to the Supervisors, under date of Aug. 16, 1871, and apparently delivered to them Aug. 23, 1871; that copy is annexed hereto and marked No. 3; that deponent has heard read by CHARLES O'CONOR the complaint in the case prepared by him; that as to many of the statements of fact therein contained they are true as to deponent's own knowledge, and that deponent has investigated in respect to all such statements of fact, and is satisfied that they are true.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 24th day of October, 1871.

EDMUND ELMENDORF, Jr.,
Notary Public, New-York City.

WHY GARVEY RETURNED.

His Tour in Europe—Willing to Repent and Refund.

A friend of GARVEY, in high official position, had a conversation with him upon the subject, the other day, in the Clerk's office of the Court where HALL is arraigned. GARVEY told him that when he left the CITY he went to Europe with his wife, and they both traveled to Switzerland, as already published in these columns. After a short sojourn in Europe, Mrs. GARVEY became home-sick, and leaving him behind, sailed for New-York. GARVEY then went on an extensive tour of the Continent, traveling everywhere, he says, under his own name, and being separated from a wife he loved dearly, he was wretchedly unhappy. About four weeks ago, in response to the call of Mrs. GARVEY, he returned to the City, and since that time has been living in retirement in his house in Forty-seventh-street, near Fifth-avenue. GARVEY assured his friend that he had had no personal understanding with Attorney-General FIELD, or any of the prosecution, but had simply determined to tell all he knew and give up every dollar he owned if necessary to insure the privilege of living in the home of his childhood, with the woman of his choice, in peace and happiness. Said he: "I can go to work again with my trowel, if I should lose all that I possess, and I am now perfectly resigned to accept such a fate." His friend told the TIMES reporter that Mrs. GARVEY was a pious woman, and that he had no doubt the virtuous resolves of her husband were due to her influence. He was of the opinion that she had in some way prepared for GARVEY'S return with immunity from immediate arrest, by her own personal efforts. It is positively denied in the Attorney-General's office that any compromise has been entered into by the Attorney-General with GARVEY, or that any understanding exists between them.

Sheriff BRENNAN has no warrants or orders of arrest in his office at present. Those on the civil suits have never been renewed since their expiration. GARVEY, it is said, has a bill due him for painting the Metropolitan Hotel, and will sue for the recovery of his money should he in some way extricate himself from his present dilemma. The suit of Corporation Counsel O'GORMAN, with a copy of the complaint with which, as has been stated, he has been served, does not need an answer for eighteen days, and it is probable it will not be vigorously pressed.

If the suit is pressed, it is asserted that it will not be in the interest of the community, but as a measure of revenge on the part of the Ring, with whom Mr. O'GORMAN was on such friendly terms. It is almost certain that not only WALTER ROCHE, but every member of the old Board of Supervisors, will be proven to have had work done for them free of cost, and HARRY GENET'S position becomes unenviable.

Facts and Rumors About the Ring Thieves.

PETER B. SWEENY, who returned to this City from Philadelphia a few days ago, is rumored again left for that city yesterday.

WM. M. TWEED rode up-town yesterday, it was stated, at the Metropolitan Hotel, and CONNOLLY remained in retirement. It is said that an effort is being made by the Ring to frighten CONNOLLY go away to prevent him from giving evidence on the trial of BAUMGARTEN and HAGERTY, and for this reason vexatious suits are threatened and blackmailers are encouraged to annoy him. The story of WM. H. COOKE'S return to give evidence in the Ring trials has good foundation, and BAULCH and HAGERTY could be induced to tell all that is wanted to be known in reference to the burglary to release themselves from prison. INGERSOLL, Sheriff BRENNAN reasserted yesterday, is probably down South.

The Jumel Ejectment Suit.

The Jumel case was resumed in the United States Circuit, yesterday, before Judge SHIPMAN. Mr. GEORGE PALEN, the sick juror, being still unable to attend, counsel on both sides agreed to proceed with eleven jurors. Nearly the whole day was taken up in the reading of documentary evidence. Mrs. PERRY and Wm. INGLIS CHASE, son and daughter of the defendant respectively, were briefly examined, but their testimony was on unimportant points. The case closed for the defense yesterday. Rebuttal evidence will now be put in by the plaintiff.

The Broadway Widening—Refusal to Hear a Motion to Confirm the Commissioners' Report.

It will be remembered that in conformity with the act of the Legislature passed subsequent to the death of Auditor WATSON, Judge CARDOZO appointed new Commissioners. From this order an appeal was taken to the General Term, where it was sustained. Thence an appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals, where the question is still pending. Yesterday a motion was made before Judge CARDOZO in Supreme Court, Chambers, to confirm the report of the Commissioners. Judge CARDOZO refused to hear the motion, and directed that it stand over until after a decision has been rendered by the Court of Appeals.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 11.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R....114½
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65....113¾
500 do.... small....111
19,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64....111¾
3,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64....111¾
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65....113¾
5,000 U.S.5-20 R., '65, n....110¾
5,000 U.S.5-20C., '67, s3....112

SALES FROM 10 TO 10½ A. M.

200	U. S. Express	72	500	C., C. & I. C.	s3. 25
1000	Pacific Mail	61¾	600	do	25
400	do	62	700	do	24¾
700	do	61¾	300	Erie	37½
200	do	61¾	1300	do	37¾
200	do	61½	200	do	s3. 37½
300	do	s3. 61¾	300	do	37¾
1300	do	61¾	2 0	do	c. 37½
600	N. Y. C. & Hud	98¾	400	do	37½
700	Lake Shore	92¾	400	do	37¾
200	do	c. 92¾	500	do	37½
1100	do	92¾	400	do	37¾
200	do	92¾	400	do	37¾
200	do	61¾	300	do	s3. 37½
1000	Union Pacific	35½	200	do	37½
800	do	35½	500	do	b3. 37½
600	do	36¾	800	do	37½
200	Rock Island	113¾	1400	do	37½
200	North-western	78¾	500	do	37½
1500	do	c. 78¾	200	West. Union	70¾
500	do	78¾	1200	do	70¾
500	do	s3. 78¾	700	do	c. 70¾
300	do	78¾	200	Ohio & Miss	45¾
200	do	78¾	400	do	45¾
300	do	b3. 78¾	200	do	c. 45¾
200	C., C. & I. C	25¾	700	do	45¾

FIRST BOARD.

$2,000	Tenn. S. 6s, new	66	50	Erie Railroad	37½
4,000	Va. 6s, Consol	57	100	do	37¾
25,000	Va. S. 6s, def	s30. 18	300	do	bet. call. 37¾
5,000	do	s30. 18¼	200	do	s3. 37¾
60,500	do	s30. 18¼	700	do	c. 37¾
50,000	do	bet. call. 18¾	400	do	c. 37¾
5,000	N. C. 6s, old bds.	37	1000	do	37½
150,000	N. C. S. T. bds., 7¾ ₱ ct. off	13	1200	do	b3. 37¾
			200	do	s3. 37½
5,000	S. C. S. 6s, new, Jan. & July	33¾	600	do	37¾
			1600	do	b3. 37½
5,000	do	33¾	700	do	37¾
5,000	do	33¾	400	do	37½
1,000	S. C. S. 8s, new, Oct. & April	33	1200	do	37
			200	do	36¾
3,000	Missouri S. 6s	94¾	600	do	b3. 36¾
5,000	N. Y. S. 7s, R. L. R.	107¾	200	do	b3. 36¾
1,000	Brook. 6s, P. L.	94¾	200	do	36¾
2,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	93¾	700	do	36¾
1,000	P. R. R. 7s, Guar. by S. of Mo	100	600	do	c. 36¾
			700	do	b3. 37
1,000	C. P. R. R. L. G. bds.	102¾	500	do	37
53,000	U. P. R. R. 1st	83	1200	N. Y. C. & H.	b. c. 99
6,000	U. P. 7s, L. G. bds.	83¾	400	do	99¼
10,000	U. P. 1st, Inc.	82¾	200	do	b10. 99¼
2,000	C. & N. W. Con.	94¾	200	do	b10. 99¾
2,000	L. & S. J. 8s, C. bds	92	700	N. Y. C. & H. Ct. D.	c 94¾
1,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st	97¾	100	L. S. & M. So	92¾
2,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st	104½	100	do	92¾
500	do	105	1100	do	bet. call. 92¾
3,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st	92¾	200	do	92¾
5,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	92¾	300	do	b3. 92¾
5,000	C., C. & I. C. 2d	72¾	400	do	93¾
4,000	D. M. & Tol. 1st	97¾	200	do	92¾
2)	Am. Ex. Bank	115	200	Clev. & P. Guar	90¾
65	Corn Ex. Bank	125	200	do	s3. 90¼
20	Continental Bank	94	108	Panama Railroad	93½
200	Canton Co	93	40	do	94
500	do. bet. call	93¾	300	C. & N. W	b. c. 78¾
200	do	93¾	30	do	78¾
600	West. U. Tel	70¾	500	do	s3. 78¾
400	do	b. c. s3. 70¾	500	do	78¾
600	do	70¾	600	do	78¾
400	do	70¾	200	do	c. 78¾
200	do	b30. 70¾	300	do	78¾
1000	do	70¾	300	do	78¾
100	Quick. M. Co	35¾	100	New-Jer. Cen	112¾
200	do	s3. 35	200	C. & R. I. D.	c. s3. 113¾
100	Marlposa M. Co	3	1000	do	b3. 113¾
10	Pac. M. S. S. Co	62	114	Mil. & St. Paul	59¾
300	do	bet. call. 61½	200	do	bet. call. 59¾
200	do	61¾	15	Del., Lack. & W	107
200	do	62	10	do	107¼
200	do	61¾	300	Han. & St. Jo	42
20	do	61¾	100	Han. & St. Jo. Pf	61¼
200	Adams Express	93¾	1100	O. & Miss	b. c. 45¾
100	do	93¾	400	do	45¾
100	do	b3. 93¾	400	do	s3. 45¾

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.—Held by Blatchford, J.—12, Commercial Steam-boat Company vs. Ferry-boat America; 40, Davis vs. Pendergast; 138, Fyan vs. Heckscher; 185, Keegan vs. steam-tug Rondout; 190, Walgrove vs. steam-tug Rondout; 39, Johnson vs. schooner J. M. McMillan; 154, Curos vs. steam-tug F. W. Devoe; 159, Devoe Manufacturing Company vs. brig Fresquito; 45, Ridley vs. steam-tug Spray; 159, Cornell vs. schooner Margaretta.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Barrets, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—617, Leahy, administratrix, vs. The National Steam-ship Company; 1079, Holden, vs. Steele; 951, Kehan, vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1381, Gallagher vs. Aschenbach; 155, (R. C.,) Pippey, et al. vs. Pond; 415, Vollman vs. Snyder, Jr.; 307, (R. C.,) Field, administrator, vs. Devlin, et al.; 2314, Fox vs. the Mayor, &c.; 621, Ludengton vs. Blumenthal et al.; 967, Wiswald vs. Norton; 1021, Same vs. Same; 1113, The North America Life Insurance Company vs. Dickson; 1357, Jones vs. Barrend et al.; 1391, Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank of Baltimore vs. Donaen et al.; 1395, Smith et al. vs. Hill; 1259, Cardozo et al. vs. Palmer et al.; 1403, Brainard et al. vs. Gimsi; 1407, Beal vs. Brodhead; 1413, Bartolomo vs. Lauriatti; 1417, Meyer vs. The United States Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Baltimore.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—642, Mass vs. O'Brien, sheriff; 646, Heffman vs. Wagner; 432½, Groetzenger vs. Rosenthal; 378, Ruffner vs. Kirby et al.; 663½, (Revised Calendar,) The Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company vs. The Central American Transit Company; 351½, (Revised Calendar,) Gelpeke et al. vs Quentall; 360½, Focke vs. Ranke; 364, Quassick National Bank, of Newburg, vs. Waddell; 554½, Schepeler vs. Press et al.; 450, The Board of Commissioners of Piers vs. The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company; 454, Seaman et al. vs. Townsend; 460, Brown vs. Horton et al.; 466, Rothschild vs. Fernberg et al.; 470, Tradesmen's National Bank vs. Hauven et al.; 188, Gallup et al. vs. Lederer; 24, Biles et al. vs. Levy, Impleaded, &c.; 430, Willard vs. Scotchburn et al.; 478, Kirk vs. Gedney et al.; 2½, (Revised Calendar,) Hicks vs. Cleveland et al.; 60½, (Revised Calendar,) Ryder vs. The Merchants' and Traders' Insurance Company.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—2, Hatch vs. Peugnet et al.; 18, Schlosstein vs. Ochrems vs. Ochrins et al.; 52, Wolfe vs. Brinkerhoff et al.; 53, Robinson vs. Robinson; 55, Davidson, as Executor, vs. Morrisey et al.; 56, Young vs. Fettretch et al.; 57, Larkin vs. Wyckoff et al.; 58, Moer vs. Lawrence et al.; 59, Jones vs. Crennan; 60, Marshal vs. McGregor; 61, Gardner et al. vs. Cummings et al.; 62, Bush et al. vs. Treadwell; 63, Williams vs. Anthony; 66, Spring vs. Hubbard; 67, Litchfield vs. Merriam et al.; 68, Heyo vs. Phillips et al.; 69, Spring vs. Paxton; 71, Brinkley vs. Brinkley; 72, Schmelt, executor, vs. Levy et al.; 73, Beach vs. Ogden et al.; 75, Hutton et al. vs. Trask, Jr., et al.; 76, Rodgers vs. Mayo et al.; 77, Hastings, Receiver, vs. Drew et al.; 80, The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. Grimm; 81, Bonert vs. Schneider; 82, Archer et al. vs. Schultz et al.; 83, Ball vs. Fudicker; 84, Colton vs. Murray et al.; 86, Van Baun vs. Executors, Administrix; 87, Donnellon vs. Beck et al.; 88, Hoopes vs. Wright; 89, Mylius et al. vs. Gillig et al.; 90, Dovey et al. vs. Letchfield et al.; 92, Faber vs. Dunassey et al.; 93, Burnhamm et al. vs. Cosicie et al.; 94, Hallach et al. vs. Miller et al.; 96, Oliver vs. Onderdonk et al.; 100, Holbrook, &c., vs. Hull, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Cardozo, J. Court opens and Calendar called at 12 M.—77, Russell vs. Hannoll et al.; 81, Bingham et al. vs. The Home Insurance Company; 94, Moseley vs. Hoffman; 100, Laing vs. Reynolds et al.; 104, Hasbrouck vs. Hasbrouck; 111, in the matter of the election of the Manhattan Company Pipe Cases; 122, Powers vs. Lampert; 155, Budiong vs. Edwards; 163, Lester et al. vs. Upper et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1569, McInnany vs. Weber; 1513, Ryner vs. Reed; 1231, Goodman vs. Strokeen; 1513, Smith vs. Duchardt; 1617, Austin et al. vs. Fargo, President; 1619, Longhran vs. Cook et al.; 1621, Lighthill vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 1623, Reenig vs. Steel; 1625, Wells vs. Bellows, Jr.; 1627, Weiss vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1629, Jennings, Jr., vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 1631, Lalor vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 1647, Mohr vs. Lightthill; 1649, Vincent vs. Rothschild; 1651, Elder vs. Ferris et al.; 1653, Power vs. Harvey et al.; 1655, Daly vs. Paulding; 1659, Ludwig vs. Schmidt; 1661, The Patent Elastic Felt Company vs. Ritchie et al.; 1665, Lathrop vs. Catherwood; 1667, Brierly vs. Legge; 1669, Dice vs. New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company; 1673, Wilson vs. Bellows, Jr.; 1691, Combes vs. Lower; 1693, Bolger vs. Dwyer; 1695, Ogg vs. Luke; 1697, Hynes v. Deusher et al.; 1699, Simon vs. Herwan; 1701, Holwadel and wife vs. The Staten Island Railroad Company; 1703, Friedlander vs. Stone.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—506, Bullock vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 926, Quinlan vs. Sixth-avenue Railroad Company; 1630, Babcock vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1063½, Schoff vs. Wright et al.; 1203, Same vs. Same; 1829, More vs. Rand; 473, Dart et al. vs. Walker et al.; 71, Chapman vs. Douglass; 652, Lepsein vs. Landmann; 473, Austin vs. Goodrich; 1395, Keogh vs. Mann; 1296, Scott vs. Leckie; 1399, Hamilton vs. Reynolds; 1397, Same vs. Levenger, 1398, Same vs. Silsloe; 1399, Same vs. Stendell.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1336, The Moen Asphaltic Cement Company vs. Bunn; 1236, Hay, &c., et. al. vs. Lawrence; 964, Vider vs. Kehoe; 1215, Marten vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1260, Bishop vs. Dugane; 1252, Williamson et. al. vs. Seymour et. al. New Jessee—1388, Jordan vs. Lounsee—1387, Holmes et. al. vs. Bewley; 1388, Hawsen vs. Wolf; 1389, Harbrook vs. Lynch et. al.; 1390, Moffat vs. Goldmark; 1391, Tisdale vs. Foster; 1392, Parker vs. Boppe; 1393, Farnum vs. Roberts; 1394, Same vs. Same.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—9050, Gosling vs. Salamon; 8963, Halloran vs. Secor; 7905, Conroy vs. Sullivan; 7907, Holmes et. al. vs. Bewley; 1388, Hawsen vs. Wolf; 1389, Harbrook vs. Lynch et. al.; 1390, Moffat vs. Goldmark; 1391, Tisdale vs. Foster; 1392, Parker vs. Boppe; 1393, Farnum vs. Roberts; 1394, Same vs. Same.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Cross, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—9050, Gosling vs. Salamon; 8963, Halloran vs. Secor; 7905, Conroy vs. Sullivan; 7907, Holmes et. al. vs. Bewley; 1388, Hawsen vs. Wolf; 1389, Harbrook vs. Lynch et. al.; 1390, Moffat vs. Goldmark; 1391, Tisdale vs. Foster; 1392, Parker vs. Boppe; 1393, Farnum vs. Roberts; 1394, Same vs. Same; 1395, Same vs. Same.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.—Held by Tracy, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—8839, Deake vs. Parmlee; 9059, Haley vs. Prouty; 8,867, Eyre vs. Dormitzer; 9,040, Brandeis vs. Barendorf; 9056, Bates vs. Fleming; 9,068, New vs. Dean; 9,068, O'Neil vs. Bergmann; 8,749, Murphy vs. Edson; 8,810, Conrad vs. Griffin; 9,046, Finch vs. Fehn; 8,467, Arkell vs. Nelson; 8,608, Pennell vs. Schultz; 9,060, Waitz vs. Butler.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—1, The People vs. Wm. McNevius, homicide; 2, The People vs. John Cullen, homicide; 3, The People vs. George Quinn, robbery; 4, The People vs. Charles O'Neil, alias Christoper Smith, rape; 5, The People vs. James Whalen, rape; 6, The People vs. Francis McCormack, rape; 7, The People vs. John Kelly, burglary; 8, The People vs. Henry Allen, felonious assault and battery; 9, The People vs. Robert Palmer, James Palmer and James Mein, grand larceny; 10, The People vs. William Blostelly, false pretense; 11, The People vs. William Dennis and Mary Florence, abduction.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 11.

By Judge Ingraham.

John H. Waters *vs.* W. P. Alston et al.; motion denied.

By Judge Cardozo.

Michael Cartin *vs.* Julia Cartin; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Keyser *vs.* Keyser; pleadings, &c., needed.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 11.

By Judge Ingraham.

Sperry *vs.* Sperry; divorce granted.

Peyser *vs.* Berman; memoranda for counsel.

Donohoe *vs.* Donohoe; judgment must be made to conform to the findings.

Taylor *vs.* Ryan; findings settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 11.

By Judge Monell.

Margaret Mahony *vs.* James Scott, &c.; motion denied, with $10 costs. (See opinion with Clerk.)

William B. Duncan, &c., *vs.* Jacob Berlin; case and amendments settled; must be engrossed for filing.

Elizabeth Cockey et al. *vs.* Frederick N. Hurd; motion denied without prejudice.

Henry D. Palmer *vs.* Robert M. DeWitt. (See opinion with Clerk.)

Andrew J. Perry *vs.* Elisha W. Chester, &c.; judgment for defendant on demurrer with costs, with leave to plaintiff to withdraw demurrer and reply to counter claim in twenty days on payment of costs. (See opinion with clerk.)

In the matter of an attachment against George L. Genet. (See opinion with Clerk.)

By Judge Sedgwick.

James Henderson *vs.* Isaac Hill; motion denied with costs.

A. D. Ashley *vs.* William A. Harris; order granted.

John Ross *vs.* William F. Morgan; order granted.

Emily F. Ford *vs.* August Belmont et al.; order granted.

Antonio D. Ghio *vs.* Charles Frantz; (see memorandum with clerk.

Greenleaf K. Sheridan *vs.* John J. Field; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 11.

By Judge Robinson.

Foster, receiver, *vs.* Townshend; demurrer overruled and judgment rendered for plaintiff unless defendant pay costs and answer in twenty days.

Same *vs.* Same; motion for injunction granted, with $10 costs.

Burke, executor, *vs.* Gardner; order refused.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Gilbert.

Peter Madden et al. *vs.* Patrick H. Colin; judgment for plaintiff against P. H. Carlin for amount demanded in complaint and interest with costs, and for the other defendants with costs.

Wilhelmina R. Jordan *vs.* Charles Jordan; motion for alimony denied with $10 costs.

Hugo Bunge *vs.* Joseph H. Tuch; motion for commission denied with $10 costs.

Henry Wills *vs.* Gustav Burhenne; motion to set aside order denied with $10 costs.

By Judge Pratt.

Henry R. Angus *vs.* Richard D. Kimball; demurrer sustained with $10 costs.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

IN ADMIRALTY.

Held by Blatchford, J.

James L. Howlet et al. vs. Bark Antoinette C.—This was a suit to recover the value of a quantity of bags, part of the cargo of the bark, which were destroyed on the voyage by some soda ash having accidentally got among and destroyed them. Decision reserved.

James Killeen vs. Schooner Dutchess.—Libel was filed in this case to recover the value of a canal-boat, laden with brick, the property of the libellant, which was sunk by the schooner in the North River. Case still on.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Woodruff.

Mark Shaw vs. Moses H. Grinnell.—The plaintiff in this case sued to recover the sum of $425, alleged overcharges for fees, &c. In May, 1869, the plaintiff bought the brig *Julia Kelly* at a Marshal's sale in this City. A part of her cargo had been removed and placed in the public stores by order of the Collector, and when the plaintiff applied for clearance papers, they were refused unless he paid the fees of inspectors, charges of stevedores, and other expenses of removing the goods. The plaintiff, protesting against the exaction, paid the charges, amounting to $425, and, without taking any appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury, brought this suit. Judge WOODRUFF decides that the collection of the fees was illegal, as all charges on the goods should have been deducted from the purchase money when they were sold by executive authority; but, inasmuch as the plaintiff did not take an appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury, as absolutely required by the act of January, 1864, judgment must be for the plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 11.

Before Judge Cardozo.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY BETWEEN THE NATIONAL GUARD AND A TAILOR.

John Boylan vs. Henry C. Cook.—Plaintiff in this case sues defendant on a note. Defendant sets up, among other matters in defense, that plaintiff, who is a military tailor, had conspired with the officers of the National Guard to put in excessive bills. This defense counsel for plaintiff moved to strike out as impertinent. The Court reserved its decision.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—MARCH 11.

Before Judges Monell, Freedman, and Curtis.

RECEIVER'S FEES.

William H. Baldwin vs. Elizabeth Eazler.—This was an appeal from an order confirming the account of William M. Tweed, Jr., as receiver, and discharging his sureties. The case is of interest only as showing the cost of a receivership, and has been already noticed in the TIMES in another form. Tweed was appointed receiver of the rents of premises at the junction of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, and during five months collected rents to the amount of $388 74. Against this a bill of expenses is put in, as follows: Carfare, &c., in collecting rent, $3 50; receiver's fees, $132; counsel fee, $100; costs and counsel fee of William Edleston, Kruse *vs.* Eazler, Tweed, Jr., receiver, and others, $150, leaving a balance, after deducting some minor items, to be accounted for to the claimant of $3 24. On behalf of the appellant it was argued that the receiver had improperly allowed himself commissions exceeding thirty-three per cent. of the amount collected, while the law allows but five per cent. as in the case of executors, and that the receiver could not, by allowing himself for carfare, &c., in addition to his fee, have performed them; that the counsel fee of $100, paid to H. M. Colly er, was improper, because paid for services which the receiver could and should have performed individually, and that the allowance of $150 to W. Edleston for foreclosure suit of Kruse *vs.* Eazler was also improper, there being no evidence of acts done by Edleston in the matter, and even had services been performed, the allowance therefor should have been made in the foreclosure suit. The Court reserved its decision.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 11.

Before Judge Sedgwick.

COMPLICATED DOMESTIC RELATIONS.

Elise V. Buesto vs. Richard Conklin.—This is a motion to vacate an injunction restraining the defendant and a constable from removing certain furniture claimed by plaintiff to have been purchased from her mother. Defendant claims a right to take the property by virtue of a chattel mortgage, executed by David Conklin, defendant's brother, to secure loaned money. David Conklin not only claims the property as his, but sets up that he is the husband of plaintiff's mother, from whom the latter derived title; that though no marriage ceremony took place, yet they had lived ten years together, had one child about eight years, and had, during all that period of their cohabitation, acknowledged each other as husband and wife, and that plaintiff, in any case, could not sustain the suit by reason of being a minor. It also appears that in January last, plaintiff had her reputed husband arrested in an action for breach of promise to marry.

Judge SEDGWICK adjourned the hearing of the case so as to afford time to produce testimony in relation to the minority of plaintiff.

Charles S. Spencer, for motion; Mr. Wingate opposed.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—FLOUR firm and in fair demand for best grades; Winter Superfine, $6@7; XX Winter Double Extra, $6 50@$6 75; Family, $8@$8 75. WHEAT in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 41; No. 3 Fall, $1 75; No. 2 Winter, Red, $1 76. CORN in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Mixed, in elevator, 37½c.@37½c.; CORN MEAL dull and coupling Mixed on the track, 34c.@35c. BARLEY dull and unchanged; choice Iowa, 65c. RYE firm at 80c. for prime. TOBACCO firm. HEMP unchanged. BAGGING unchanged. PORK quiet at $12 50, cash; $12 75, seller M. or early June. Dry-salted MEATS nominal. BACON—Only a limited jobbing demand; Shoulders, 5½c.; sides, 7¼c.@7¾c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, canvassed, 12@12½c. LARD nominally 6½c.@6¾c. WHISKY dull and lower at $1 04 for 3d to 2d 50 for medium to extra. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 74,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye.

CHICAGO, March 11.—FLOUR—Sales of Extra Spring at 4@ 60@7. WHEAT quiet and weak; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 22½@1 22¾. CORN quiet at 37c. for No. 2 Mixed. OATS dull at 30½c.@30¾c. for No. 2. RYE quiet and steady at 69¼c. for No. 2. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. PORK sold at $11 70@$11 75. LARD easier at $8 40@$8 45. HAMS in fair demand and unchanged; Green Hams quiet at 8¾c.@8c. Bulk MEATS quiet; sales of Shoulders at 4¼c.@4¾c.; Sides, 5¾c.; Clear-rib Sides, 5¾c.@5¾c.; Clear Sides, 6¼c.@6¾c. WHISKY quiet but firm at 94 50@$5 10 for soft to choice. WHISKY steady and active at 84c. LIVE HOGS firm, active and a shade better at $4 30@$4 60. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 48,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley and 3,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 11,000 bushels Barley and 7,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, March 11.—RAIL SHIPMENTS—3 200 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn. In store and afloat—Wheat, 457,000 bushels; Corn, 200,000 bushels; Oats, 400,000 bushels; Rye, 350,500 bushels; Barley, 110,000 bushels; Peas, 1,700 bushels; Malt, 3,000 bushels. FLOUR dull and steady. WHEAT lower; sales, 7,000 bushels Duluth at $1 44. CORN lower; sales, 4,600 bushels Western on private terms; 1,500 bushels do. at 58c.; 3 cars do. at 57c. on the track. OATS and RYE neglected. BARLEY quiet; sales, 1,000 bushels Canada at 82c. SEEDS quiet at $6 75@$6 for Clover; $6 75 for Pea-vine Clover; $3 40@$3 60 for Timothy. PORK quiet at $13 50, LARD quiet at 9¼c. HIGHWINES nominal.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—FLOUR steady; Family, $7 30@$7 50. WHEAT steady at $1 58@$1 60. CORN quiet and unchanged at 45c.@46c. RYE firm and in fair demand at 82c.@84c. OATS dull and droopy at 33c.@42c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. BUTTER quiet and unchanged. PORK dull and nominally $12 25, $12 50 asked. LARD dull and unchanged; 8¾c.@9c. asked. Bulk MEATS dull and droopy; Shoulders, 4¼c.; Clear Rib Sides and Clear Sides, 6¼c.@6¾c. BACON dull and drooping; can be bought at 5¾c. for Shoulders; 6¾c.@7¼c. for Sides; Clear Rib sides sold at 7¼c., seller April. Live HOGS quiet and unchanged; receipts light. WHISKY—No advance asked but none instantly; sales at 83c.

LOUISVILLE, March 11.—TOBACCO active and firm; sales 83 hhds. BAGGING firm and unchanged. FLOUR firm; sales of Family Extra at $7 50. GRAIN quiet but firm. CORN sold at 46c. OATS at 36c.@40c. BARLEY at 75c.@90c. PROVISIONS quiet but firm; BACON sold at 6c. for Shoulders; 7¼c. for Clear Rib Sides and 7¾c. for Clear Sides. BULK-MEATS quiet at 5c. for Shoulders; 6¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; and 6¾c. for Clear Sides. LARD quiet at $13. LARD sold at 9c.@10c. WHISKY quiet at 84c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 11.—FLOUR unchanged; sales, 1,000 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 25 for Amber Winter; $8 75 for White Winter; $9 25 for Double Extra, WHEAT quiet and no sales. CORN unsettled; sales 8,500 bushels, including 1,600 bushels at 70c., on the track, and several car lots at 73c., in store. BARLEY held at $1@$1 05 for Canada. RYE nominally 85c. for Western. CORN-MEAL, $1 60 for bolted; $1 50 for unbolted. PORK dull and easier; $13 for Mess; $12 for Ship-stuffs, $26@$27; Middlings, $28@$30, @ ton. HIGHWINES, 88c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 69c.; to New-York, 59c.; to Albany, 49c.

TOLEDO, March 11.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and a shade lower; sales of No. 2 White Michigan at $1 60; Amber Michigan, $1 55¾; No. 1 Red, $1 56; No. 2 do., $1 51@$1 52. CORN dull and a shade lower; sales of High Mixed at 45½c.; Low Mixed, 45¼c.; Yellow, 45¼c.; White, 46¼c. OATS quiet but firm at 42c. for No. 1. CLOVER-SEED sold at $5 25@$5 40 for Michigan. Live HOGS sold at $5 40. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—15,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, March 11.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT unsettled; sales of No. 1 at $1 28; No. 2, $1 24. OATS firm and in fair demand at 31½c. for No. 2. CORN steady at 37½c. for No. 2 Mixed. RYE steady at 71c. for No. 1. BARLEY—Demand light; holders firm at 57c. for No. 2 Fall. PORK dull and nominal at $11 75@$12. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, March 11.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and a shade lower; sales of No. 1 Red Winter at $1 58; No. 2, $1 48. CORN dull; shelled sold at 51c. OATS dull and nominal at 41c. Refined PETROLUM firm and steady.

DETROIT, March 11.—WHEAT in fair demand and very active; extra sold at $1 60; Amber Michigan, $1 51@$1 52. CORN steady at 48¾c. for Mixed. OATS in good demand at 39c. for State. CLOVER-SEED sold at $5 50.

ALBANY, March 11.—WHEAT—Nothing doing. RYE dull and nominal. CORN steady at 70c.@71c. for low and high Yellow Western Mixed. Nothing to report in BARLEY or OATS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 11.—COTTON firm, good demand; Middling, 22¼c.; net receipts, 5,226 bales; gross, 5,624 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,643 bales; coastwise, 2,518 bales; sales, 3,600 bales; stock, 209,245 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 11.—COTTON—Holders firm, light offerings from buyers; Middling, 21¾c.@21¾c.; net receipts, 1,366 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,364 bales; coastwise, 987 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 50,723 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 11.—COTTON quiet; Middlings, 21¾c.@21¾c.; net receipts, 458 bales; exports to Great Britain, 850 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 25,138 bales.

MOBILE, March 11.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 21¾c.; net receipts, 791 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 51,864 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 11—1½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92¾ for money and 92¾ for the account. United States 5-20 bonds, 1862s, 92½; 1865s, old, 93½; 1867s, 92½; 10-40s, 89¼.

2 P. M.—Consols, 92½ for money, 92¾ for the account. American Securities—5-20 bonds, 1865s, 93¼; 1867s, 92¾.

4½ P. M. Consols closed at 92½ for money, and 92¾ for the account. American Securities dull; United States 5-20 bonds, 1862s, 92; 1865s, old, 93; 1867s, 92¾; 10-40s, 89¼.

FRANKFORT, March 11.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 90@90¾ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, March 11—P. M.—Rentes closed at 56f. 65c.

LIVERPOOL, March 11—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet. Middling Uplands, 11¾d @ 11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

2½ P. M.—COTTON quiet; Middling Uplands, 11¾d. @11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d.; sales estimated at 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export and speculation. BREADSTUFFS dull, and unchanged.

4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed quiet. Middling Uplands, 11¾d.; Middling Orleans 11¾d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export.

LONDON, March 11—TALLOW, buoyant, at 40s. 9d. @ 40s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

Evening.—Spirits TURPENTINE, 34s. ₱ cwt.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 11, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	19	Pork, pkls.	143
Cotton, bales.	3,223	Beef, pkls.	159
Cotton-seed, bags.	2,407	Cut-meats, pkls.	1,941
Dried Fruit, pkls.	43	Grease, pkls.	387
Eggs, bbls.	1,288	Lard, pkls.	2,039
Flour, bbls.	6,371	Lard, kegs.	2
Wheat, bushels.	7,200	Stearine, pkls.	50
Corn, bushels.	65,295	Butter, pkls.	1,843
Oats, bushels.	4,000	Cheese, pkls.	186
Rye, bushels.	450	Tallow, pkls.	118
Malt, bushels.	1,605	Dressed Hogs, No.	151
Barley, bushels.	14,160	Rice, pkls.	20
Grass-seed, bags.	564	Sugar, N. O., hhds.	141
Beans, bbls.	213	Sugar, N. O., bbls.	5
Peas, bushels.	5,000	Starch, boxes.	500
Corn-meal, bags.	300	Skins, bales.	258
Hops, bales.	23	Silver Ore, bbls.	1,009
Hides, No.	10,526	Tea, half chests.	48
Hides, bales.	176	Tobacco, hhds.	114
Leather, sides.	8,349	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	725
Moss, bales.	230	Whisky, bbls.	765
Resin, bbls.	31	Wool, bales.	91
Oil, bbls.	100		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *France*, for Liverpool—44 hhds. Stearine, 324 bags Clover-seed, 121 tcs. Beef, 1,324 boxes Bacon, 7,841 bushels Maize, 14,966 bushels Wheat, 828 pks. Bacon, 6 pkl. Lard, 1 cask Skins, 8 casks Sperm-oil, 6 pkls. Ham, 25 bbls. Potash, 1,909 tcs. Lard, 9 tcs. Neats-foot Oil, 205 bbls. Resin, 5 bales Silk, 25 bbls. Tallow, 70 boxes Tobacco, 2,317 bales Cotton, 469 pkls. Pork.

By the bark *Altee*, for Liverpool—16 cases Mineral Water, 284 boxes Bacon, 1,325 tcs. Lard, 50 hhds. Tallow, 100 logs Cedar, 653 bales Cotton, 110 tons Copper ore, 8,000 staves, 200 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *Jons Aetli*, for Cork and orders—21,195 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Jupiter*, for Hamburg—284 logs Walnut, 16 bales Gum, 10 bales Seed, 6,240 Staves, 107 cases Canes.

By the brig *Caroline Eddy*, for Havana—400 tons Stone, 382 Empty Hogsheads.

By bark *Mary Endicott*, for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres—7,000 cases Petroleum, 200 bbls. Resin, 2,0 0 boxes Fire-crackers, 12 cases Books, 50 cases Turpentine, 16 pcs. Coffee-mills, 2 boxes Gun Caps, 130 pks. Ironware, 100 bbls. Flour, 200 Oars, 2 pks. Glass, 14 pks. Money-drawers, 844 pks. Furniture, 53 pks. Machinery, 4 pks. Glassware, 58 pks. Sewing-machines, 887 pks. Drugs, 400 pks. Brooms, 4 pks. Paper.

By bark *Sappho*, for Valparaiso—53 cases Can Goods, 200 cases Spirits Turpentine, 7,950 cases Petroleum, 214 cases Resin, 940 cases Drugs, 200 Oars, 251 bales Tobacco, 192 pks. Machinery, 4 boxes Gas fixtures, 73 cases Carpet-springs, 3 cases Hardware, 1 box Sperm-oil, 204 boxes Clocks, 132 boxes Hardware, 1 Printing-press, 8 bales Domestics, 23 cases Brooms, 5 bbls. Blacking, 30 pks. Lamps, 109 bbls. Hemp Jute, 236 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 470 pks. Carriages, 1 box Paints, 3 cases Jewelry, 1 case Furniture, 39 pks. Roofing Material, 134 pks. Glassware, 1,780 bbls. Staves, 110 bdls. Hoops, 39 bdls. Heads, 32,400 lbs. Lard, 100 pks. Tubs, 225 pks. Pails.

By the brig *Pioneer*, for Cayenne—545 empty hogsheads, 10 boxes Cheese, 50 bbls. Beef, 12 Stone Doorsteps.

And from Baltimore during the week, for Liverpool, by ship *Annapolis*—600 bales Cotton, 882 bbls. Resin, 219 bags Bran, 100 bbls Oil-cake, 100 cases Tomatoes, 6 hhds. Tobacco....Liverpool, by British steam-ship *Australian*—23,793 bushels Corn, 450 bags Clover-seed, 1,000 bags Bark, 137 bales Cotton, 100 bales Hair, 1,160 bbls. Oil-cake, 714 sides.

Liverpool, British steam-ship *Austrian*—91 hhds. Tobacco, 278 bags Cotton, 18,822 bushels Corn, 100 rolls Leather, 60 casks Tallow, 40 boxes Pork, 386,400 lbs. Lard, 100 boxes Canned Fruit....Bristol, by British bark *Lord Napier*—1,467 bbls Corn....Belfast, Ireland, British brig *Lord Napier*—10,589 bushels Corn....Belfast, Ireland, British bark *Ardour*—14,944 bushels Corn....Belfast, Ireland, British bark *Alpena*—24,210 bushels Corn....Belfast, Ireland, British bark *Metz*—44,097 bushels Corn....Newry, Ireland, British brig *Ceredig*—12,211 bushels Corn....Cork, Norwegian bark *Olaf Kyree*—17,144 bushels Corn....Bremen, Steamship *Okiocee*—48 hhds Tobacco, 145 hhds. Tobacco Stems, 165 boxes Seed-leaf Tobacco, 550 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 573,405 lbs. Lard, 903 bushels Corn, 583 bags Bark, 474 bales Cotton, 84 bbls. Syrup, 7 casks Bees-wax, 425 boxes Oysters, 6,000 Staves, 1 Piano....Demerara, British brig *Mississippi*—1,202 bbls. Flour, 210 bbls. Meal, 181 bbls. Pork, 300 bbls. Bread, 300 bbls. Lard-oil, 200 bbls. Potatoes, 708 bushels Corn, 200 bushels Bran, 6,400 lbs. Candles, 216 lbs. Soap, 1,000 gallons Coal-oil, 100 casks boys & oats, 1 case Tobacco, 160 Shooks, 1 Steelyard....Barbadoes—400 bbls. Flour, 922 bbls Meal, 50 bbls. Bread, 100 bbls. Crackers, 1,600 bushels Corn, 17 cases Biscuits, 45,000 Shingles....By British brig *Good Intent*, for Mayaguez, P. R.—12,000 Hoops, 2,337 Shooks and Heads, 22 pks. Mdse.

Nassau, N. P., schooner *Wm. D. Daisley*—456 bbls. Flour, 39 bbls. Pork, 18 bbls. Bread, 67 bbls. Hominy, 468 lbs. Hams, 1,500 gallons Coal-oil, 3,000 lbs. Candles, 403 lbs. Cheese, 4,000 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 272 lbs. Bacon, 32 bushels Corn, 40 boxes Fish, 2,186 gallons Coal-oil, 118 reams Paper, 50 bushels Peas, 1,257 feet Lumber, 100 shake Tin, 72 pigs Lead, 40 boxes Soap, 2 pks. Sundries....St. John, N. B., schooner *Peerless*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 70 bbls. Pork, 70 bbls. Bread, 11,421 lbs. Lard, 1,880 lbs. Butter, 4,000 lbs. Candles, 5,419 lbs. Hams, 1,500 gallons Coal-oil, 83 boxes Cheese, 200 bags Corn-meal, 1,325 tcs. Lard, 50 hhds. Tallow, 100 logs Cedar, 653 bales Cotton, 110 tons Copper ore, 8,000 Staves, 200 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *Jons Aetli*, for Cork and orders—21,195 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Jupiter*, for Hamburg—284 logs Walnut, 16 bales Gum, 10 bales Seed, 6,240 Staves, 107 cases Canes.

By the brig *Caroline Eddy*, for Havana—400 tons Stone, 382 Empty Hogsheads.

By bark *Mary Endicott*, for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres—7,000 cases Petroleum, 200 bbls. Resin, 2,0 0 boxes Fire-crackers, 12 cases Books, 50 cases Turpentine, 16 pcs. Coffee-mills, 2 boxes Gun Caps, 130 pks. Ironware, 100 bbls. Flour, 200 Oars, 2 pks. Glass, 14 pks. Money-drawers, 844 pks. Furniture, 53 pks. Machinery, 4 pks. Glassware, 58 pks. Sewing-machines, 887 pks. Drugs, 400 pks. Brooms, 4 pks. Paper.

By bark *Sappho*, for Valparaiso—53 cases Can Goods, 200 cases Spirits Turpentine

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE VETERAN—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Effie Germon.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—MARRIAGE—Mr. Mackaye and Miss Griswold.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Edwin Booth and Mr. Wm. Creswick.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LA BELLE SAUVAGE.—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Mark Smith.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiraly Troupe.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—WITCHES OF NEW-YORK—Mr. Robert W. Aiken.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND athletic FEATS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

STEINWAY HALL.—MUSICAL SOIREE.—Miss Francini and Mr. Hildebrandt.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10
The SUNDAY EDITION, per annum..... 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum..... 3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year..... 5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)..... 25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year..... 8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)..... 15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)..... 25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year..... 50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra. 3
The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

The Judiciary Committee resumes its sittings on Friday, and we trust that members of the legal profession and of the public who have complaints to make against our corrupt Judges will come promptly forward and do so. The Legislature can only act upon evidence tendered by people who appear fortified with proofs of their assertions. If the Judiciary is to be reformed at all, the people who are most aggrieved by its abuses must summon up pluck enough to go forward and testify.

Our readers have not failed to observe the excellence of our New-Hampshire correspondence during the exciting canvass which closed last evening. It has been very careful and candid, and more thorough than that of any other paper that has come under our notice. Our readers in every State of the Union have been able to watch the progress of the struggle in New-Hampshire—a sort of reconnoissance in force from both camps in preparation for the Summer's campaign—almost as closely as those upon the ground. Our arrangements are made for keeping them as completely informed regarding the political affairs of each State, and of the entire country during the Presidential campaign. We believe that the TIMES, during the next eight months, will, on account of this fact alone, be of value to all who take an active interest in the politics of the country.

The Democrats will soon seek power in the National Government, either openly or in disguise. Those who from discontent with a portion of the acts of the Administration are inclined to help them, will do well to remember that the Democratic Party did for New-York what no party ever before did for any State. It debauched the Legislature, compelled the acquiescence of the Executive in oppression and corruption, and converted the Judiciary into an instrument of injustice and extortion. This was a practical overthrow of the safeguards of the Constitution in every department. Is the party that produced TWEED, BARNARD and the Legislatures of '70 and '71 fit to be trusted with national reform?

It has frequently fallen to us to point out what have been the consequences of an ill-digested smattering of information, unlimited presumption and despotic power in the Ring management of Central Park. The SWEENEY, HILTON and FIELDS Commission not only spent an enormous sum of money in making a show of doing what had been already done by their predecessors, but they contrived to deface everything they touched. The letter of Mr. PARSONS, published in another column, tells a very forcible and all too true story of the way in which the beauty of many of the finest trees and some of the most charming copses of the Central Park has been marred forever. The vandalism of HILTON & Co., as detailed by Mr. PARSONS, would be ludicrous had it not been exceedingly costly, and, were it not still worse than that—beyond repair.

HANK SMITH, who, strange to say, continues to hold the position of President of the Police Board, has been deprived by his associates of prerogatives with which he ought never to have been intrusted. At yesterday's meeting of the Commissioners of Police the power of detailing for special duty, assigning to duty, and transferring from one precinct to another, was vested in the Board, instead of in the President, as heretofore. If to have robbed the poor, plundered the widows of policemen, and swindled the sufferers by the Chicago fire, are sufficient reasons for merely restricting the powers of the head of the Police Board, how many crimes would be considered requisite to warrant his impeachment and removal? Perhaps in the brief interval of leisure which he will this week enjoy, A. OAKEY HALL can furnish an answer.

The Latest Phase in Erie.

The occurrences at the Grand Opera-house, yesterday, are not easily intelligible to the general public, nor is it possible for the best informed to foresee their ultimate effect. On the face of the facts as they appear, it is evident that the representatives of the English shareholders in Erie, who have joined under the guidance of Mr. JAMES MCHENRY, and who have made Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM and GOLDSCHMIDT, of London, their attorneys and trustees, have obtained substantial control of the road for the present. By the aid of Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES, a plan was laid sometime since, of which some rumor had found its way to the public ear, to this end, not by the tedious process of the Courts and the Legislature, but by a combination with a portion of the present directors. To this the strong feeling of indignation aroused by the continued exposures of the Erie frauds and the vigorous warfare conducted against GOULD in the Legislature by the representatives of the other English Erie shareholders in connection with the Committee of the American shareholders, have largely contributed. It was felt by a number of the directors that the day of GOULD's downfall was rapidly approaching, and that it was time to make terms with those who bid fair to wrest his stolen powers from him. Acting under this conviction, a majority of the old Board, led by Mr. F. A. LANE, a member of the famous "Executive Committee," and Mr. ARCHER, the successor of FISK in the Vice-Presidency, secured a meeting of the Board, at which existing vacancies were first filled, and then, one by one, the required number of resignations were offered and accepted, each resignation being followed by an appointment of one of the new men. GOULD kept up a vigorous but vain show of resistance, and the new President, Gen. DIX, with the new Treasurer, Mr. SHERMAN, were installed in the midst of a hot fire of injunctions from Judge INGRAHAM through the worthy T. G. SHEARMAN, and in the presence of a considerable number of Tammany policemen and volunteer guardians of the peace. The authority of the new régime is acknowledged by the Superintendent and Auditor; the Treasury is reported in its hands; the Vice-President maintains himself in the Opera-house, and the advantage remains with the McHenry movement. How long it will so remain, or what effect this fact is to have on the future of the corporation, it is impossible to say. The movement is avowedly in the interest of that portion of the shareholders, nearly all English, who have combined under Mr. MCHENRY, to ally the road with the Atlantic and Great Western. In his circular to the English stockholders, Mr. MCHENRY does not endeavor to conceal this phase of his movement, but all intent of subordinating the Erie to the other road, is denied.

It will naturally be asked how this flank movement by SICKLES and MCHENRY will affect the measure pending in Albany. It is difficult to see why it should interfere with its passage. That measure was framed, not only to afford an opportunity to get the Erie Road out of the hands of the plunderers who have been exhausting its splendid resources to their own profit for four years, but also to restore it to the control of its bona fide shareholders. We believe, on careful examination of the bill, that its provisions are calculated to accomplish this latter purpose as well as the former. There can be in the fact that JAY GOULD is for the time being ousted from his position, no reason why the great abuses which grew up under his management should not be as far as possible made impossible in the future. No one questions the integrity of Gen. DIX, or that of the best known of the newly-elected Directors. But these gentlemen are still in a minority of the Board; they are associated with the majority, which for a long time has been silent and submissive under the atrocious proceedings of GOULD, and who are reported to have had a personal interest in many of his transactions, and who, if they did not have, furnished a marvelous instance of gratuitous degradation. It would be relying on a very slight resource to suppose that the eminently respectable gentlemen who—quite unexpectedly to some of themselves—yesterday took part in the scenes at the Grand Opera-house, need no legislative aid in removing the monstrous abuses that they will encounter. Moreover, as is very clearly stated by Mr. STEBBINS, one of the number, they themselves regard their position as temporary; they feel that they are but holding the property in trust for its legal owners. This being the case, there can be no sound reason why every safeguard should not be thrown around an honest election by the shareholders; why their technical rights should not be made commensurate with their legal rights; why they should not be protected from the possible machinations of GOULD, and from the malign interference of the Erie Judges. This is all the Repeal bill now before the Legislature proposes, and less than this it cannot be the duty of the Legislature to be satisfied with. It is of no consequence to the public what portion of the shareholders control the road, but it is of the last importance that the road should only be controlled by agents fairly chosen at a fair election, and that the scandalous record of Erie should be peremptorily closed.

Mazzini.

After forty years of conspiracy, and a lifetime of exile from his native land, GUISEPPE MAZZINI is dead. He has planned his last insurrection, and uttered his last eloquent appeal. The restless brain that could never content itself with the present has stopped its subtle scheming forever. The man who had been by turns the Dictator of Rome and the hunted conspirator, who has lived in the companionship of the most turbulent spirits of the age, has lain down to die in the forsaken and fading city that was once the mistress of half the Mediterranean Sea.

If a lifetime of devotion to a pure ideal; if an energy that never flagged, and an eloquence that could compel cool and prosaic soldiers to accede to the rashest schemes, constitute any part of greatness, MAZZINI was a great man. His patriotism cannot be doubted, though the wisdom of the means by which he sought his ends was by no means infallible. That he did good service, not by his conspiracies, but by his persistent advocacy of Italian unity, is undeniable. Had MAZZINI died ten years ago, there would have been but little fault to find with him. His errors would have been excused as those of an enthusiast who lacked the capacity to direct, while as the prophet and priest of Italian unity, he would have been mourned by liberals throughout the world.

But it cannot be concealed that he had wholly outlived his usefulness, and had gradually become a dangerous enemy of free and united Italy. The man had so long identified himself with the cause of Italian unity, that when unity was reached without him he found himself opposing it. The Italian people won their independence under the gallant King of Sardinia; and in a kingdom MAZZINI and his republican schemes could find no place. His active opposition to the monarchy, which he had silently accepted when NAPOLEON led his troops to battle with the cry "Italy, free from the Alps to the Adriatic," began at the peace of Villafranca, when he denounced the King and his advisers as traitors, and preached a hopeless, popular crusade against BENEDEK's veterans. When GARIBALDI entered Naples, MAZZINI fastened himself upon him, and strove to induce him to proclaim a Parthenopean Republic, thus politically dividing South Italy from the rest of the peninsula. Fortunately, the good sense and loyalty of GARIBALDI were proof against the wiles of his old associate, and the union of Naples and the North was consummated against MAZZINI's frantic efforts. From that time forth there was a coolness between the veteran conspirator and the great partisan captain, which never disappeared. MAZZINI attempted to rally around him the remnant of the Republican Party which did not follow the leadership of GARIBALDI, but he met with but little success. It was a difficult task to fight the monarchy and GARIBALDI at the same time, and the last years of MAZZINI were saddened by a consciousness that he was practically rejected by the people he had so long striven to educate. He never gave up the hope that the Savoyard yoke would be thrown off, and that the Italians would adopt the Republic, with himself as its real head. He lived, however, to see the hated King enter Rome, and the monarchy fix itself more firmly than ever in the affections of the people.

So much for the patriotism of the man, which was doubtless sincere, in spite of its large alloy of egotism. As to his skill as a leader, he showed very little. His isolated attempts at insurrection were always foreordained failures, and his defense of Rome was the greatest mistake of his life. Rome was utterly unable to withstand a siege, and the resistance to the French invasion could only result in attracting the sympathies of France to its soldiers in the field. Had MAZZINI, with the twelve thousand men at his command, abandoned the city and taken to the mountains of the Abruzzi, he would have held his ground until a popular rising would have given him the opportunity to seize Naples, with its fleet and its supplies, and to establish a Republic that would not have challenged, as did the dethronement of the Pope, the hostility of the Catholic world. This course he failed to take, and thus demonstrated on a large scale that unfitness for leadership which he had uniformly shown in his petty conspiracies and fruitless insurrections.

Italy sustains no loss by his death, for she has outgrown him and his impracticable dreams. She had fulfilled the best part of his prophesies, and the prophet was no longer needed. With him the age of carbonarism and conspiracy passes away. The revolution of today works with the ballot instead of the dagger, and the sad figure of the great conspirator, forever plotting and forever foiled, bringing to the practical work of political reform the dreams of the poet and the methods of Don Quixote, will find no successor.

Dividing the Spoils.

We published a few days since the report of the Committee of the Board of Aldermen showing the division of the $560,824 which has been paid as fees in four years to Mr. STARKWEATHER, Gov. HOFFMAN's lucky father-in-law, who occupies the position of Collector of Assessments. The notorious A. D. BARBER received $65,624; JAMES M. SWEENY, $59,947, and HENRY SMITH, $65,624. One of the editors of a disreputable Ring organ received $19,208. This record is on its face disgraceful enough, but a little examination furnishes food for thought. Here is "HANK" SMITH, not content with some $15,000 or $18,000 a year as Police Commissioner, shown to be directly sharing in the dirty drippings of the Ring, and this at the very time when he was not only President of a nominal Republican Association, but was a member of the General Committee over which Mr. GREELEY presided—indeed was, if we mistake not, a member of the sub-committee which nominated Mr. GREELEY for Chairman. "HANK" claims to have paid, in a single year, more than ten thousand dollars of these stealings of the Ring directly toward keeping alive the Committee which had Mr. GREELEY as its head, and yet the latter innocent gentleman objects to being accused of associating with Tammany Republicans!

The list shows that T. J. MACKENZIE received, from May, 1870, to April 30, 1871, $14,355 90, and L. J. STEWART, from May, 1871, to July 31, 1871, $4,199 29. Can any one tell us who these gentlemen are, and how it happens that they appear upon the stage just after the adjournment of the Legislatures of 1870 and 1871 respectively? There is a report about that they are "dummies" for members of the Legislature, and that one of them represents an active Republican who is still in the Legislature, and who has rendered efficient service to TWEED and Company.

Mr. Appleton on Copyright.

Those who have followed the somewhat protracted discussion upon international copyright doubtless read carefully the letter from Mr. APPLETON which was published in Friday's TIMES. The important part which Mr. APPLETON has taken in the recent movement to secure an International Copyright law; the prominent place held in the trade by the house of which he is the head; and the calm, temperate, and courteous manner in which he explained his position, entitle his statement to more than ordinary consideration.

So far as we understand the views of the publishers, the more high-minded and honorable of them indorse to the fullest extent all that Mr. APPLETON has to say regarding the propriety and the justice of recognizing the claim of the foreign author in his productions, and some of those who regard the so-called "Publishers bill" with the greatest indifference, are among the foremost and the most generous in giving form to their theories on this subject by acknowledging the right of the foreign author to share in the profits which they may realize from issuing his works here. These same publishers, moreover, and the manufacturers, whose interests are more or less closely identified with theirs, will undoubtedly agree with Mr. APPLETON'S estimate of the immense injury which would result to the industrial and intellectual interests of the country from any law which the British publisher could in any way construe so as to extend his copyrights over this country. Up to this point, therefore, Mr. APPLETON, his brethren in the trade, and probably a large majority of the intelligent public, are undoubtedly agreed.

The question next comes up, does the "Publishers' and Authors' bill" meet these practical difficulties? Does it secure the rights of the foreign author without exposing the American publisher to competition which he is powerless to meet? The opposition to this particular measure on the part of our publishers, as we understand it, is based on the belief that if the bill proposed should become a law, it would at once put in the hands of the English publisher the privileges he has so long been coveting, and thus precipitate the very evils which Mr. APPLETON himself so strongly deprecates.

It is only necessary to look at the provisions of the act itself to decide whether this would be the case. As originally sent to Washington, with the nominal approval of the publishers, the first section of the act reads:

SECTION 1. That any author of a manuscript intended to be published as a book, who is not a resident and citizen of the United States, may obtain a copyright for such manuscript upon the same terms and conditions as are now required of an American author, whenever such foreign author *shall enter into a contract with an American publisher, a citizen of the United States, to manufacture the book in all its parts, so that it shall be wholly the product of the mechanical industry of the United States*, and the title-page thereof shall have been recorded in the office of the Librarian of Congress within one month of the date of its publication in the country of which he is a citizen, and shall be published and exposed for sale in the United States within three months of said date of publication.

So many versions of the "compromise" bill finally agreed on by the representatives of the publishers, and of the Copyright Association, have been given, that we are not quite sure which is final, but the most authentic has the following as its opening section:

SECTION 1. That any author and artist who is not a citizen of the United States, may secure a copyright for his or her work, in accordance with the regulations of the United States Copyright act: *Provided such author and artist shall manufacture and publish said works in the United States.*

The differences between these two sections are significant and material. In the discussion upon the section in the original 'Publishers bill," as given above, it was urged that, stringent as it appeared, it would practically prove utterly ineffective so far as the protection of the interests of American publisher was concerned, since, to extend his copyrights over this country, the English publisher would only need to set up a dummy here in the shape of a nominal American partner. This objection which is apparently vital, has, we believe, never been answered, and we are surprised that Mr. APPLETON entirely ignores it in his communication.

If the act as originally drafted was ineffective in this its vital point, the modified form would evidently be still more objectionable, as this does not even require that "an American publisher and citizen of the United States," should bring out the book, but that "the author and artist shall manufacture and publish said work in the United States." If this vague phrase means that the author must himself manufacture and publish his work here, it is absurd. If it means that he may employ an agent to do the work for him, that agent very obviously may be his English publisher just as well as any one else; and thus the entire basis of the so-called "Publishers bill" is knocked away, and the only advantage gained—if, indeed, it be an advantage for any one but the manufacturers—is the fact that any foreign copyrighted work must be made in this country. Upon this point Mr. APPLETON himself says:

"The authors who make the great mass of our books are in England. Their publishers are there, with their manufacturing advantages. *But it is not th se advantages we fear; they can be neutralized by the tariff; it is the copyright which governs the case.*"

It is incomprehensible that any man who sees so clearly that "the copyright governs the case" can urge the passage of a measure which could, even indirectly, put that copyright in the hands of the English publisher.

This, we apprehend, is the point upon which the whole question turns. Mr. APPLETON'S idea of an International Copyright law can only be reached when Congress legislates that no Englishman shall hereafter be naturalized, and that no American shall have an interest as partner in any English publishing house. Whether such legislation is possible, the publishers themselves know as well as we can tell them. Apparently the Library Committee of Congress have seen some of these practical difficulties in the way of carrying out this law, and it is pretty safe to assert that they will never report the proposed bill with their indorsement.

A Very Unfortunate Lawyer.

When shrewd NATHANIEL SANDS selected RICHARD O'GORMAN as the Citizens' Association candidate for Corporation Counsel, and the Ring, knowing well their man, with feigned coyness accepted him, the firm of O'GORMAN & WILSON was doing a respectable business as lawyers somewhere in Wall-street or its neighborhood. Prior to the nomination and election, Mr. O'GORMAN had numerous interviews with influential reformers in this City, in which he was profuse in professions and promises, and upon no subject did he promise more searching reforms than in the expenses of street openings. With these facts laid before him, it is well known how the susceptible heart of O'GORMAN has been wrung because the Judges would, against his vigorous protests, insist on taking the Commissioners of street openings from the "Jimmy" Colemans, the John Scotts, the Morgan Joneses, the Tweeds and the Smiths, and because these Commissioners would insist upon appointing GEORGE H. PURSER clerk, and would allow the Commissioners and clerk enormous bills. It this way, from Dec. 1, 1867, to the present time, the City has been made to pay nearly two millions of dollars for the mere costs and charges of street openings, independently of the assessment upon the City of over twelve millions more for alleged benefits.

In this way we find that GEORGE H. PURSER is known to have received in about four years, for services either in "preparing reports," or as clerk, no less than $113,927; "HUGHY" SMITH received, as Commissioner, in three jobs, $18,000; "ALECK" FREAR, for one, $7,500; Surrogate HUTCHINGS, $12,500; MORGAN JONES, $11,000; Judge BARNARD's friend, "JIMMY" COLEMAN, $21,750, just to fill up the spaces between references and receiverships; Justice JOHN SCOTT, of the Police Court and House of Refuge, $8,820; WILLIAM M. TWEED, Jr., $7,500; the Tammany Republican Police Court Clerk, GEORGE B. VAN BRUNT, $7,500; WALTER ROCHE, $5,500, and so on. Lucky Surveyor EDWARD BOYLE received $132,699 for three jobs, and another surveyor, who rather suddenly abandoned the Republican Party, was content to take $14,591 as his pay. W. C. ROGERS, as stationer, received $25,832.

All this extravagance must have wrung virtuous RICHARD O'GORMAN's withers terribly. But what must have been his condition when he discovered that EDWARD J. WILSON, who is reported to be the junior member of the late firm of O'GORMAN & WILSON, (dissolved in order to go into the business of City reform,) had received in four years $125,904 for acting as clerk to and preparing reports for Street-opening Commissioners? We pity RICHARD O'GORMAN. What terrible trials he has gone through in the vain endeavor to carry out his programme of reform! How manfully he has withstood the torrent of corruption, but how weak and powerless he has proved! It has swept over him, and in passing, has managed to deposit upon him and his partner not a little of the golden mud which it carries in its dirty waters. But all that he has received of this is a poor return for the contempt of all right-minded men.

The Party Whip.

Much has recently been said about the "party whip," but it is evident that Mr. GREELEY and the Senators who share his hostility to the Administration have become insensible to any pain that this weapon is supposed to inflict, notwithstanding all their outcry. They pretend to be deeply grieved by the "read-you-out-of-the-party" policy they attribute to those who have held that the Government of the United States should not be degraded before the world. The insincerity of this plea can easily be shown. It is the daily boast of Mr. GREELEY that he has a will of his own, and has differed from the Whig and Republican Parties on many points. But his differences hitherto have been of such a nature that they could be conveniently laid aside, when the will of the party asserted itself. The "one-term" idea, to which he all but claims the copyright, was quietly shelved when the Republican Party insisted upon having a choice in the matter of who should be President after Mr. LINCOLN'S first term.

If any whip is cracked now, it is the whip of the faction of which Mr. GREELEY has assumed the leadership. Nominally within the party, they say to the Republicans of the country: "Nominate Gen. GRANT, and we leave." They presume on the consideration in which they have hitherto been held by the great Republican Party to dictate to it who shall be its candidate for next President. As in 1864, Mr. GREELEY went as far as he dared in opposition to the will of the party in this very matter of candidate for President, so he has gone now as far as he thinks he safely can. Then the party was in the presence of an enemy that demanded all its energy to combat, and it was not to be diverted by such a question as the "one-term principle." Mr. GREELEY did not then venture to urge the sacred right to bolt. He was satisfied with merely pointing out the beauties of the "principle." Since then the rebellion has been suppressed, and political intrigue promises more gratifying results. Mr. GREELEY goes over the political history of the country to discover where and by whom party nominations have been rejected, and holds up the malcontents to the admiration of his readers. He, however, fails to prove anything more than that bolting has invariably inured to the advantage of the steady and united opposition. This is probably all he seeks to prove. He will have accomplished his purpose if he can show that the Republican Party cannot afford to enter the Presidential contest divided, and must gratify this faction by accepting its dictation. A noble object for a man with Mr. GREELEY'S record!

Is it not possible that Mr. GREELEY has gone a step too far? In his awkward manipulation of the whip, has he not done precisely what Mr. SCHURZ and Mr. TRUMBULL have done—involved his own head in a loop of the lash? Let us suppose, just for the sake of the argument, that Gen. GRANT is nominated by the Republican Party. It will be extremely difficult for the *Tribune* to turn all the sharp corners finding its way back into the Republican Party. It must lay aside the "one-term principle." It must swallow a shelf-full of political nostrums which it has been puffing for months as great GRANT antidotes. It must hastily hide all the fearful corruptions it has been "revealing." It must shut its eyes to—but we cannot pursue the subject. It is too painful to contemplate the position the great philosopher will find himself in.

MINOR TOPICS.

The French National Assembly is gaining a reputation for violent and unparliamentary outbreaks, which will shortly place it ahead of all competitors in the same field. The scene yesterday enacted at Versailles seems to have been the stormiest of a session full of such episodes. After due deductions have been made on the score of the natural impressibility of Frenchmen when surrounded by exciting influences, it is plain that the opposing political factions of the Assembly hate each other a good deal more intensely than is usual in this kind of warfare. The Assembly really contains, as does the country it represents, the elements of civil strife, and it is a somewhat melancholy reflection that there seems to be no influence save that of a vacillating old man that is capable of restraining these factions from flying at each other's throats.

M. JANVIER DE LA MOTTE, late Prefect of the Department of the Eure, is undergoing at Rouen the same ordeal to which Mayor HALL is being subjected at New-York—he is on his trial for fraudulent breach of official trust. M. DE LA MOTTE seems to be a genuine product of the second Empire, combining the qualities of a roué, a dandy, and a swindler of the poor. The trial is making a great noise in France, and people are greatly scandalized about the exhibit of rascality which is being disclosed. Our hitherto unchallenged preeminence in official corruption is, however, perfectly secure. Beside the splendid stealings of TWEED & Co., the embezzlements of DE LA MOTTE are mere petty larceny. He made a paltry $1,500 here and there by overcharging the items of a celebrated bill for expenses of the Emperor's fête in 1868. Apparently, the biggest swindle recorded against him is the failure to account for $90,000 sent to relieve the distress of the cotton-workers of Rouen. HANK SMITH has done greater things than this, and there is very little fuss made about it. We manage these things so much better in New-York.

The sale of one of the most magnificent private libraries that the world ever saw was to commence on the 21st of February. It is that formed by the late Marquis DE MORANTE, Rector of the University of Madrid, and consists of 120,000 volumes. A large number of these are of great rarity and value, and once formed part of the treasures of Popes and other potentates. It seems a sad pity that the Astor should be totally destitute of funds to avail itself of such chances as this. No doubt the British Museum and other great national depositories largely profited by the Marquis' accumulations. He died, so to speak, "in harness," from the effects of a fall from his library ladder. Nor is he the only enthusiastic lover of books that has met a similar end. DIBDIN, the bibliographer, mentions the fact of a Mr. EBERT meeting his death in this manner. These are curious instances of men pursuing the least adventurous and hazardous occupations coming to an untimely end.

The French Government is said to have demanded from the Italians an explanation of the recent fortifications which have been constructed at Genoa and along the Ligurian coast, the motive of this demand being, of course, a desire to produce the impression that Italy is preparing for a possible war with France. The French people were bitterly indignant at Italy because she did not come to the assistance of France during the war with Germany. Now, that they also chafe under the knowledge that they dare not attack Germany, they seek to relieve themselves by public and private abuse of the Italians. It is the old story of the boy who could not whip his enemy, but consoled himself by the reflection that he could still make faces at his enemy's sister. France is not yet quite ready to drive the Germans out of Elsass and Lorraine, but she can cheaply obtain a vent for her revengeful feelings by adopting an insolent and bullying tone toward Italy. While France is still the master of the passes of the Alps, it is the most transparent folly for her to pretend to see in the fortifications of Genoa a menace against Savoy.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

The boiler in Messrs. LEAVER & MERVIN'S saw-mill, at Moline, Mich., exploded this evening. JAMES LEAVER, J. STAFFER and FREDERICK HUFF were killed and five others were injured, some of them quite seriously. The explosion was caused by low water.

GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Mr. Fish's Reply to Earl Granville Not Due in London Yet.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The special dispatch from London, printed today, quoting the *Observer* as announcing the receipt of Secretary FISH's reply to GRANVILLE, cannot, in the very nature of things, refer to that document itself, which did not leave here until the 2d, and is not due, in any event, before to-morrow. It is possible that it refers to some private intimation received by the British Ministry from Sir EDWARD THORNTON.

What May be Done if Great Britain Withdraws.

LONDON, March 11.—The *Financier* says the American Government, after mature deliberation, has resolved to present its counter-case to the Geneva Tribunal on the 15th of April, in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Washington, even if the British arbitrator should not be present, and to insist on proceeding to arbitration, regardless of the protest and withdrawal of Great Britain.

FRANCE.

The Imperial Dynasty's Power Again Declared Forfeited—Tumultuous Scene in the Assembly.

PARIS, March 11.—The Government insists on retaining in its bill for the control of the Press the declaration of the forfeiture of the sovereign power by the Imperial dynasty. It is reported that President THIERS and the Committee on the bill have come to an agreement.

VERSAILLES, March 11.—In the National Assembly today, a motion was introduced, amid great excitement, to censure and prosecute two Deputies for libel on the Chamber. A counter motion was made to pass to the order of the day. This, which is equivalent to laying the original motion on the table, was followed by a tumult unprecedented even in these halls; but it was finally declared adopted, whereupon the storm broke out afresh. A member of the Right shouted: "The passage to the order of the day is not an amnesty of impunity, but of disdain!" The house became furious; violent exclamations were exchanged by the Right and Left, and the scene of confusion was painfully protracted. The accused Deputies rose in their seats, and refused to accept such a pardon as the action of the Assembly implied. They were received with a storm of groans. M. JULES FAVRE tried to speak, but his voice was inaudible in the uproar. The Prince of WALES happened to visit the Assembly during the sitting, and witnessed the entire proceedings.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE.

Existence of a Secret Treaty Denied in the House of Commons.

LONDON, March 11.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. MACPIE called the attention of the Colonial Department to the report which came from America of a secret treaty for the separation of Canada from Great Britain. Mr. HUGESSEN, Under Colonial Secretary, replied that he had not thought it worth while to contradict such an absurd rumor, but out of respect to the gentleman he would state that there was not the slightest foundation for it.

A CAMP ON FIRE.

Experience of a Cavalry Escort to a Surveying Party—Destruction of Their Camp by Fire.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Capt. BULL, of the United States Cavalry, in an official report, dated Fort Ellis, Montana Territory, Dec. 10, gives an account of his visiting the new Crow Agency with several companies, for the purpose of escorting Mr. MUHLENBERG and surveying party, of the Northern Pacific Railroad, down Yellowstone River. He started on the 16th of September. On the 10th of October, a fire broke out in one of the tents in the officers' line, and although a number of men were at the time within a few feet of the tent, all efforts to extinguish the flames were unavailing. The wind was blowing such a terrific gale that not more than a minute could have elapsed from the time the fire was first discovered until it had swept down to the river, a distance of 250 yards, taking the entire line of Company H's tents, burning the clothing, bedding, arms, carbines, camp equipage and ammunition. Although the alarm was given at the moment the fire made its appearance through the tent, the men who were asleep in their tents, 150 yards from the point, had their clothing, hands and hair burned before they could get out. About 800 rounds of carbine and pistol cartridges were exploded in the burning *débris* after the fall of the tent, sending their missiles in all directions, and although the greater portion of the command were busily engaged in extricating what they could from the burning ruins, yet not a man nor animal was injured. Lieut. MACADAM was dispatched back to Fort Ellis with one wagon and a small escort, on the following morning, where he obtained all that was necessary for the equipment and comfort of the men, and returned to the command on the 17th of October, making a march of 166 miles with wagons over a rough road, and through an almost continuous snow-storm. The survey of MUHLENBERG was afterward made to a point on the Yellowstone River, 110 miles east of the Crow Agency, to which point Capt. BALL escorted him, arriving there on the 14th of November, giving him all the protection required, and all that was necessary. Winter had now set in and the survey was continued no further. The return was made to the Crow Agency on the 25th of March, of 110 miles in nine days, with snow from six to ten inches deep, and snow-storms during seven days out of the nine. The oldest settlers had never known such a severe snow-storm at that season. On arrival at the post it was found on examination that thirty-three of the escort and twenty-four of the detachment of G and L companies taking grain to the escort, had their faces, hands, feet, ears and noses painfully frozen. No hostile Indians were seen. The transportation company lost three mules by death and one abandoned. The cavalry lost seven horses; two died, one from injury by falling on rocks, and one from general debility; one froze to death, and four gave out and were abandoned. The distance traveled by the command was 286 miles, while the daily travel by the guards in protecting the working parties in the line, made made about 400 miles.

A RELIGIOUS MANIAC.

Particulars of the Wife and Child Murder in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 11.—Further particulars in regard to the murder of a woman and three children near Dayton, on Saturday, indicate that the murder was committed by the father, LEONARD MARQUARDT, who is evidently a religious maniac. The story of the affair which the man himself tells is that a few days ago he read a chapter to his family from the Bible, and then rising accused his wife of being a witch and using witchcraft, and that his eldest daughter confirmed him in his accusation. He says that on Saturday night he told his wife he wanted the children to leave; that he and his wife stripped naked, knelt down and prayed for fifteen minutes; they then stripped two children, took them out and drowned them, and laid them side by side on the bank of the stream. They then gashed out the brains of the infant and left it lying in the woods. After which they returned home and went to bed. After lying there fifteen minutes he told his wife he wanted to send her to Heaven, and immediately strangled her to death. After that he rose and prayed until 3 o'clock in the morning, when he went to the nearest neighbor and told the whole story.

MARQUARDT is a German farmer, and has been in this country about eighteen years. The murdered woman was his second wife.

THE OLD DOMINION.

Funding at a Standstill—New Bonds to be Issued.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., March 11.—The State Treasurer, acting under the recent act of the Assembly repealing the receivability of coupons for taxes, and by the advice of the Attorney-General, has determined to issue no more coupon bonds under the Funding act until he can have printed in New-York a supply of blank bonds with coupons that do not have on their face a statement that they are receivable for taxes, &c. Funding has thus come to a temporary pause. The Treasurer also refuses to exchange the registered bonds issued under the Funding act into the coupon bonds authorized under that act as receivable for taxes. Judge W. T. JAYNES, of the Supreme Court of Appeals, has resigned on account of ill health. This Legislature will elect his successor, and it is said that nobody can secure votes enough unless he be a decided anti-funding-bill man. S.

THE INVESTIGATIONS.

Twelve Inquisitions in Operation or Ordered.

A Cross-Fire of Questions Levelled at the Government.

Mr. Townley Before the Custom-House Investigating Committee.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Investigations have been decidedly the order of proceeding here today, five full-fledged inquisitions being in operation and a sixth ordered. There are now the following investigations in full progress or just to begin: Four into the Treasury Department—one in the Custom-house branch, one in the National Currency branch, a third into the Treasurer's office, and a fourth in the Supervising Architect's office; two in the War Department, in the Ordnance Bureau, and the sales of arms to French agents; one in each House; one in the Post-office Department; one into the Navy Department, ordered today; one into the affairs of the District Government; one into Louisiana affairs; one into Arkansas affairs; one into the condition of the Northern Pacific Railroad, making twelve in all, besides the great joint Kuklux investigation, which is ready for renewed action at a moment's notice. Nine out of the twelve are directed sharply toward exposing the shortcomings of the National Government or those of its creatures. Hence, the strong probability is, that if there is anything rotten anywhere, it will come to the surface, and if the Government shall survive such an unprecedented amount of investigation, it will well deserve the confidence of the people. The investigations in operation today were, the two on French arms, the Senatorial Custom-house, the House Seneca sand-stone, State Department, and the District of Columbia. The developments before each of these are given separately in the following synopsis of operations:

FRENCH ARMS.

The House Arms Investigating Committee heard the testimony of Brevet-Col. CRISPIN, the Ordnance Officer at New-York, through whom most of the sales were made. His evidence went largely into detail and corroborated that of Gen. DYER and Col. BENET, already given. He showed that Gen. SCHOFIELD, Gen. SHERMAN and Gen. BELKNAP each in his turn as Secretary or War, from 1868 to 1871, had construed the statute alike as regards the mode of advertising the sales, publicly and privately. Afterward, in addition to the schedule of twenty-three different advertisements, from time to time during two years, there were printed a large edition of catalogues, showing everything that the Government proposed to sell. He explained very fully the modus operandi of making the sales and deliveries with reference to several other important points.

Col. CRISPIN testified as follows:

Q.—State to the Committee whether any influence was used by any United States officer, civil or military, to procure these arms to be put upon the market? A.—I do not believe that there was a particle.

Q.—State whether to your knowledge any officer of the Ordnance Department, or of the War Department, or any person connected in any way with the civil or military service of the Government was interested in the purchase of these arms?

A.—I do not know any one so interested.

Q.—State whether to your knowledge any office of the Ordnance Department or War Department, or of any branch of the Government, civil or military, was interested in dividing commissions or otherwise between these purchasers and the parties to whom the arms were sold, as intermediaries?

A.—There was not.

Q.—State whether you received any information from the Ordnance Department in reference to making sales to agents of either of the belligerent Powers? A.—I was present in Washington when the whole question was discussed between the Secretary of War and Gen. DYER. The action of the Secretary of War, which was known to me, was tantamount to the fullest instructions not to sell. They were simply that E. REMINGTON & SONS being agents for the French Government, were not eligible as purchasers of arms from the United States Government; that was after the telegraphic dispatch of the 13th of October.

By Mr. ARCHER—Q.—You heard nothing at all about French agents until Oct. 13? A.—On or about Oct. 13. I heard in conversation with Gen. DYER that offers were not to be accepted from E. REMINGTON & SONS.

By the CHAIRMAN—Q.—Do you know of arms being sold by outside parties to other Governments than those which were in actual war? A.—A large quantity of arms, I understand, was bought by the English Government, through CALEB HUSE, the former agent of the Confederate Government. He made large purchases of me, and I have every reason to believe that the arms went to England.

By Mr. ACKER—Q.—At what place in New-York were these arms delivered by you? A.—The terms of sale were that they were to be delivered at the docks and piers, as a rule, whenever the purchaser directed.

Q.—Do you know of any of those arms having been put on board of vessels there? A.—Not of my own knowledge.

Q.—Were you ever informed by anybody else that these arms were delivered on board of any vessel? A.—The United States Government did not so deliver them.

Q.—My question is, whether you have any knowledge that any of these arms were delivered directly on board vessels at New-York, either while they were passing through your hands or directly after they left your hands? A.—I have reason to believe that directly after they left my hands they went on board a steamship.

Q.—To what nationality did this steam-ship belong? A.—Pier No. 50 North River, is where the French steam-ships lie.

Q.—Is that Pier No. 50 where you delivered some of these arms? A.—Some of these arms were delivered at Pier No. 50.

Q.—And that is the pier for the French steam-ships? A.—I so understood it; but I want to state distinctly that no goods were delivered by my agency otherwise than in conformity with agreement; they were delivered on docks and piers, and not on steam-ships; if goods were delivered on steam-ships directly from my lighters it was under a bargain between the purchasers and the owners of the lighters.

Q.—You know that those docks and piers where the goods were delivered were the docks and piers of the French steamers? A.—I believe so.

Q.—Did you derive any benefit in any way, either directly or indirectly, from the sale of these arms? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you at any time receive any bonus or commission, or anything of that kind? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know of any one connected with the Ordnance Department, or with the sale of those guns, who did? A.—No, Sir.

By the CHAIRMAN—Q.—In these large sales were the places of delivery a part of the contract? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you delivered the arms at the points designated? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State whether there were arms or ordnance sold which by the terms of the contract were to be delivered free on board of any specified vessels? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Had you any knowledge of TH. RICHARDSON, personally? A.—I made inquiry whether he had any connection whatever with the firm of REMINGTON & SONS, and I was credibly informed that he had not.

Q.—Then you had some suspicion that he might possibly be the agent of REMINGTON & SONS? A.—I had the same suspicion of every arms-dealer in New-York.

The Senate Committee Investigation.

Before the Senate Committee Mr. V. MCNALLY, Chief Clerk of the Ordnance Bureau, and his chief, Col. BENET, were examined. Mr. MCNALLY identified a large number of papers which were submitted as part of the evidence. These papers show that on Oct. 30, immediately after the discovery that REMINGTON & SON were acting for France, Gen. DYER indorsed on bids of theirs then in the office as follows: "2 P. M.—Return this bid to REMINGTON & SON unopened." Mr. MCNALLY made a clear statement upon the point of discrepancies, and, in response to Mr. HAMLIN, said:

Q.—You state that four hundred and odd thousand dollars were not covered into the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year closing June 30, 1871. I, therefore, looking at the Treasurer's report, would assume that there would be that amount unaccounted for. I ask you now if the explanation which you have given the Committee here would have been furnished to any member of Congress who had called at the War Department for it, either personally or by note? A.—Certainly. we are always instructed to give every information to members of Congress in relation to public business.

Col. BENET was only partially examined today, and appears again on Wednesday. He supported Gen. DYER and his own previous statements regarding the construction of the law as to advertising, and in respect to the entire good faith of the Government. He gave the following important testimony referring to the large sales made Oct. 20, 1870, negotiations for which began Oct. 6. He said:

Q.—As a matter of fact what was the effect produced upon the price for which these arms were sold between Oct. 6 and the time when the largest lots were sold? A.—On Oct. 5, 1870, there was a bid from REMINGTON, in which he offered to buy 250,000 Springfield rifled muskets, muzzle loading, of good quality, in cases, ready for use, at $7 each; we finally sold them at $12 30 each.

Q.—So that sort of delay produced the benefit that the Government obtained those two sales? A.—I will go on a little further; when that delay was made I remember having a conversation with the Secretary of War, and his answer to me was: "Parties are coming here inquiring about this thing, and I am going to refer them right to you." Said I, "Very well." I went back to the office, and Mr. SQUIER was there; I told him the Secretary would not sell; he seemed to be very anxious. Said he: "I will modify that bid." "Very well," said I, and he modified his bid.

Q.—How did he modify it? A.—He merely modified it by offering a higher price; he added, "we will also increase the price offered for Springfields to $8 50 each;" we would not sell on that; I remember taking that over to the Secretary; I told SQUIERS, "the Secretary does not wish to be bothered by this thing, and said he would not take any action until two or three days hence;" he seemed so anxious that I said I would go and see the Secretary if he wished; I went over to see the Secretary; the sale was finally made on the 20th October; but all REMINGTON'S bids were rejected because of his status as a supposed French agent, so that the guns which REMINGTON first offered at $7 were finally sold to other parties at $12 05 and $12 30.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

WM. H. TOWNLEY, Assistant Appraiser of the Port of New-York, was examined before the Custom-house Investigation Committee, today, and will take the stand again to-morrow. He gave a full account of the operations of his Bureau and defended it from attacks made by previous witnesses. It was shown that every effort is taken to prevent excessive damage allowances, and that the regulations in force, while effective against the commission of fraud, are not unjust to the importer. The losses paid by insurance companies on damaged merchandise are much more liberally calculated than the awards of the Government which are made only after careful examination of the goods, and the Government is certainly not at present, nor has it been for a long time past, a sufferer by the action of its damage officers. Mr. TOWNLEY also testified that instead of getting too much money from the Treasury through this system of rebate, the merchants are continually complaining of not receiving enough. He answered several allegations made against his division by J. RICH, a damage broker, whom he represented as urging false claims in some instances. RICH, when before the Committee, particularly alluded to an application for damage allowance made in August on some Brazil nuts, imported by P. G. GUIMARES. A twenty per cent. allowance was demanded on this lot, but the appraisers refused to give anything. RICH cited it as an instance of great injustice. Mr. TOWNLEY today produced a letter from the importer in which he asserts that the nuts were entirely sound—in fact, an extra fine lot—and that he had never claimed nor expected any damage allowance; in other words, that RICH had been endeavoring to perpetrate a fraud in the matter. After an hour or more both the examiners and the witness looked relieved when Mr. BAYARD asked if the latter knew anything about a man named CORRIGAN, and then led the way to an account of a conversation between Mr. MURPHY and EX-Appraiser PALMER, in which the former is represented as saying that he had told the President about the case of CORRIGAN, and that the President took much interest in it. It seems that CORRIGAN was originally given a place in the appraiser's office at the instance of J. V. GRIDLEY, and that CORRIGAN had afterward done something in the Republican Committee of which he was a member that his former friends did not like, and so they desired his dismissal. But Mr. MURPHY said he was working all right, and desired Gen. PALMER to retain him. Though the attempt is made to show that the President secured the retention of this man, one evidence to the contrary is that he was one of the first removed by Mr. DARLING. It will be shown before the investigation is over that the allusion to the President, in the conversation between PALMER and Mr. MURPHY, had no reference to CORRIGAN. Mr. TOWNLEY testifies that he wrote out, at Gen. PALMER'S dictation, a memorandum of the conversation immediately after it occurred, and it is deemed unfortunate that this is not put into the testimony, as it is understood to have been in the possession of PALMER. Its production would probably correct faulty recollections made dim by time, and show exactly what Mr. MURPHY said the President was interested in, which was unity of action of the Republican Party. Mr. TOWNLEY gave much time to a vindication of himself against the charges which have been made during the investigation. Mr. HOWE will ask him some questions to-morrow.

THE SAND-STONE INVESTIGATION.

The Seneca Sand-stone State Department investigation was begun today by the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. A. B. MULLETT, Esq., Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, was the only witness examined. He testified very clearly and explicitly, as follows:

By Mr. LINES—What connection, in your official capacity, have you with the building known as the State Department, now being constructed in this city? A.—It has been placed under my charge; I have been detailed by the Secretary of the Treasury to act under orders of the Secretary of State; I have reported to him from time to time what I have done and received his approval; if agreeable to the Committee, it would, perhaps, save a great deal of time if they allow me to make a statement of precisely what I have done; the decision of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the two Houses of Congress referred entirely to the material with which the exterior walls of the building should be faced; it had no reference whatever to the construction of any interior walls or to the backing of any walls; the decision of the Committee has neither been violated nor evaded in the slightest degree; no Seneca stone has been used in any of the foundations of the building; it has been used only for the partition walls of the cellar story. Brick might have been used for the same purpose, but it would not have been as elegant or workmanlike a job, and has never been used in any other public building for that purpose. Stone has always been used in the basement stories above the Seneca stone walls. My purpose was to curry up the partitions in every case with brick walls. The outer walls of the basement story are backed with granite. For that purpose Seneca stone would have been equal to granite, in my opinion; I did not, in any sense of the word, wish to evade the decision of the Committee of Congress; I knew that some people had an idea that the backing of the wall should be of the material in the basement story; I even carried up the detached pieces in the basement with granite; Seneca-stone has been used in the partition-wall of the cellar-story only as a matter of economy, although for that purpose I consider that material superior to granite, because it is fireproof.

Q.—State to the Committee precisely with what material the basement walls are constructed. A.—I had better, perhaps, call it the cellar, to make it clear. I have brought a diagram here that will show the Committee precisely what the material is. The area wall and outer walls of the building are entirely of granite. The thickness varies from four feet six inches to four feet.

Q.—State to the Committee what walls are constructed of Seneca stone. A.—Nothing but the partition walls of the cellar, most of which have been completed to the height of ten feet, ready for placing on them the first tier of iron beams; above that the walls, as I have stated, are to be built of brick.

Q.—In the cases where a particular kind of material has been ordered for public building elsewhere, what portions of the walls have you considered that material to apply to? A.—I don't think there is any question of construction about it. If you were to admit that the interior walls of the basement were to be built of granite, the same rule would carry the partition walls of the same material in the way up, and it would be impossible to build them of granite. The determination that the building shall be constructed of certain material refers to the outer walls. The decision that this capitol was to be constructed of marble applied to the outer walls. The partition walls are of brick.

Q.—Then I understand you that in other cases where granite has been determined on as the material, it has not been the custom to construct the entire building of granite? A.—Nothing at all except the outer walls; a building would be uninhabitable with the interior walls constructed of granite; you could not live in it with every change of temperature you would find the walls steaming with moisture; granite is one of the best non-conductors we have.

Q.—State to the Committee what kind of material was offered in the various proposals you received for stone for these interior walls? A.—The bidders were required to submit stone that was satisfactory and suitable; the lowest bidder was J. V. VANDERBURG, at $4 20 per cubic yard for interior walls for such rubble stone as we needed; the bid we accepted was for Potomac blue stone for backing the area walls and Seneca stone for the partition walls of the cellar all at $4 20.

By Mr. TYNER—Q.—I see the proposition of the Sand-stone Company was $5 per cubic yard; did you contract for Seneca-stone at $5? A.—No, Sir; I made a contract with Major VANDERBURG; I have had no business with the Sand-stone Company, and know nothing of what arrangement he made with the Company; he had no connection with the Company, so far as my knowledge goes.

Q.—Did he propose to furnish sandstone when he made this proposition? A.—He submited a sample of sandstone before the contract was awarded.

Q.—*Then you contracted absolutely with the lowest bidder?*

A.—*We did.*

Q.—Now state what, if anything, you know of the durability of this Seneca sandstone? A.—I do not think it has ever been called in question by any person who knows anything about it. It has been used in the aqueduct by Gen. MEIGS, taken from the quarry owned by the Government. It is the same stone only greyer in color. It becomes greyer as you go up stream, and as you come down it is redder, but it is identically the same stone. It has been used in the construction of the Smithsonian Building and in the construction of Trinity Church, on Third-street; it has been used in the construction of canal locks, for the Freedmens' Savings Bank, and for a great many private purposes.

Q.—State whether you have examined the walls constructed of this material and have found them satisfactory? A.—I have, and have found them entirely satisfactory.

Q.—Do you know of any similar stone which has been used and stood the test of a number of years? A.—It is the same stone used in the construction of the Smithsonian building.

Q.—Do you know of any instances where the frost has damaged this stone? A.—If it is quarried late in the season and laid before the sap is out, it will split precisely as the Joliet stone and a great many other varieties will; no wall constructed of it has been affected by the frost in the slightest degree that I have discovered, and I have examined them carefully.

Q.—Was all the stone put into these walls by you, seasoned thoroughly? A.—It was. My impression is that even if laid green this stone absorbs this cement to so large a degree that it will not be affected by the frost.

Q.—Has any portion of the walls been exposed to the frost this Winter? A.—Every portion.

By Mr. ORR—Have you made an estimate of the amount saved by the use of this stone over granite? A.—I have not; the only stone that was offered which could have been used was Seneca stone or granite; there was a limestone offered from Harper's Ferry, the samples of which are still at the G-street Wharf; I examined it myself. I sent my assistant superintendent and a master-mason to examine it, and there was only one opinion about it; it is a surface stone that would be impossible to cut; it was out of the question to use it, and, as I stated, the only question was whether we should use this sandstone or granite; my estimate is that the amount saved by the use of this stone over granite is $23,293 48 to the top of the basement story, and it would make a saving of about $120,000 if carried through the entire building.

Mr. MULLETT states that the entire amount of sandstone thus far used has cost less than $6,000.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The investigation into the Navy Department, proposed last week by Mr. BLAIR, of Michigan, was ordered by the House today. A letter was read from Secretary ROBESON to Gen. BANKS, asking that gentleman not to oppose any investigation that might be instituted, as the resolution passed unanimously. This matter is in a curious situation. Serious allegations have been made; and yet Gov. BLAIR in conversation today, said he had no facts to begin upon, and Secretary ROBESON himself, while ready to respond to any inquiry, is in a state of profound ignorance as to where the attack is going to begin.

Quarantine Abuses—The Investigation Continued.

The Subcommittee of the Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation resumed their investigations into the Quarantine management, yesterday, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, at 10 A. M. There were present Messrs. ALBERGER and GREENE.

JAMES O'ROURKE was the first witness called, and said he was Superintendent of the Quarantine Hospital at West Bank, for which he received last year a salary of $166 70 per month from the Quarantine Commissioners. He knew Mr. BELL, one of the Commissioners, but had not seen him at the hospital lately, and had seen him very rarely since last Spring. The witness was qu stioned in regard to the stones furnished for the foundation of the new portion of the hospital by SWIFT. Witness had no fault to find with the quality of the stone, although the size was generally very small.

Mr. S. D. SINCLAIR, of the firm of SINCLAIR & LOVELL, stevedores, was next called, and said he had been in the stevedore business for sixteen years; he had been connected with the Quarantine business in 1870; had been employed by the New-York Lighterage and Stevedore Company; his arrangement was that he should receive seventy-five per cent. of his gross earnings; afterward did stevedore business for the Quarantine Commissioners; all the money his firm claimed was paid in full; he never paid any percentage or saw any paid; never had any conversation with Dr. CARNOCHAN; Mr. CONKLIN, the lighterman, received all his orders from the doctor, and then gave witness instructions; this year his firm was to pay some percentage to the lighterman, as he did not know how much; his receipts last year were about $20,000, much less than he expected; his men were not allowed to leave Quarantine during time of sickness.

A long delay here occurred, and no other witnesses arriving, the Committee adjourned.

The Miller Investigation.

The inquiry by the Legislative Committee into the course of GEORGE W. MILLER, as Superintendent of the Insurance Department, was to have been resumed yesterday morning, and several witnesses were in attendance, but as not one of the Committee was present at the specified time, nor for an hour after it, the presumption arose that the members found more interest in Erie matters at Albany. An inquiry at the New-York office of the Insurance Department, resulted in the knowledge that Mr. MILLER was also at the State capital, and was not expected in town until last evening. The investigation, therefore, stands adjourned, subject to a call from the Chair.

OBITUARY.

Joseph Mazzini.

Few political agitators have been brought more prominently before the world or have continued throughout life to advocate more consistently their peculiar ideas concerning national liberty than JOSEPH MAZZINI, the report of whose death is published in another column. He was born in Genoa, June 28, 1808, of a wealthy and respected family. His father was a physician of considerable local celebrity, and JOSEPH, his only son, received a very superior education, graduating as a lawyer from the University of Genoa. From his mother he received the political beliefs that always in after life marked his career; and the unhappy state of Italy at the time tended only to increase them in force. At the age of thirteen he commenced writing on this subject to the Autologia of Florence, and continued to do so until he became twenty-two, when the French Revolution of 1830 broke out. This event inspired him with so much enthusiasm, that in connection with the Carbonari, (the great secret liberal association of Italy, of which he was a member,) he formed a number of plans to extend the influence of the revolution into his own country. These schemes being discovered by the Government, MAZZINI was arrested and imprisoned in the citadel of Savona for six months, and then banished from the country. On leaving Italy he went to Marseilles, which was then the head-quarters of political exiles, and gave his entire thought and time to the cause of Italian liberty. Certain political complications compelled him to quit France in 1833 and seek a refuge in Switzerland. Here he instituted his first forcible attempt to revolutionize Italy. He marched into Piedmont at the head of 1,000 men, but was met and completely routed by the royal troops. For the next three years he continued in quiet retirement in Switzerland, though in no means idle, organizing an association under the name of "New Europe," which soon extended in its ramification through France, Poland, Italy, Germany and Switzerland. In 1837, however, he was, by the urgent request of various European Governments, driven from Switzerland and obliged to take up his residence in London. There, while continuing his political projects, he sustained himself by writing to the leading reviews and magazines. The French Revolution of 1848 brought him once more into active political life. The wave of change that began in Paris swept over Italy, and he was soon on the spot to take advantage of it. There, declared itself a Republic, and MAZZINI, who had been sent to that City as deputy from Florence, was elected one of the triumvirate to govern the State. He instantly organized the army, and but for French intervention would have succeeded in maintaining and permanently securing the liberty of that State. As it was the French were successful, and he was obliged once more to seek refuge in Switzerland. After several abortive attempts to incite insurrections in various parts of Austria and Italy, he returned again to London, where he has since passed most of his time, the Government of Switzerland not finding it necessary to expel him from their territory within a few months after each visit he made them. The last heard of him, previous to his death, was attempting to create a revolution in the northern part of Sardinia. MAZZINI was a born leader; in address and manner he was eminently attractive, and endeared himself to his immediate followers to such a degree that they were willing to undertake any risks on his account.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Civil Service Discussion—Indiana Iron Interests—Doings in Congress.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The civil service discussion was resumed today in the Senate by Mr. TRUMBULL, who at 1 o'clock took the floor and made a two hours' speech, partly in reply to the speech of Mr. HOWE, but mostly of a personal nature. Since Mr. CONKLING'S resolution referring to appointments was offered in the Senate, Mr. TRUMBULL has had his own record looked up, and brought into the Senate today papers purporting to give an account of all the recommendations, indorsements and the like which he has made since the beginning of the present Administration. All told, he found less than 100, and he claimed that only a few of these were actual recommendations. He said he had no blood relation now holding a Federal office, though his brother-in-law, Dr. JAYNE, was a Pension Agent. Mr. MORTON replied, and said very frankly that the reference in his speech the other day to Mr. TRUMBULL'S importunately seeking a place for relatives, regarded what he had himself heard about Dr. JAYNE'S appointment. He had heard that Mr. TRUMBULL had personally demanded of the President the removal of Gen. BLOOMFIELD and the appintment of JAYNE. If he had not been personally importunate in this matter he could say so. Mr. TRUMBULL indignantly demanded Mr. MORTON'S authority. He would make no denial to anonymous charges. Mr. MORTON would give no authority, but challenged TRUMBULL to deny it, which he did not venture to do, and by his manner forced his friends even to admit he could not. Then Mr. MORTON took the papers Mr. TRUMBULL himself relied on to sustain his record about office-seeking and read dozens of the cases, and showed that the recommendations were in the usual form, urging as reasons for the appointments sought that the applicants were good Republicans and friends of the Administration. Mr. TRUMBULL'S reply to the speech of Mr. MORTON failed to break its force in any respect. Public confession and absolution are necessary to prepare Mr. TRUMBULL for the work of a great reformer. What Mr. TRUMBULL has done is about the average of that large class of Senators who cordially hate the whole business of office begging. But having done so much, he is not in a position to charge other Senators, who have done even less, with hanging on the skirts of Executive power. In this respect, Mr. TRUMBULL, despite his labored attempt today, only succeeded in showing that while he may ably and consistently advocate civil service refore, he is in no sort of position to impugn the motives of others who oppose it. When the vote on the amendment was reached the appropriation was made by a vote of 25 to 21, a good many Senators being conspicuous by their absence from the list. The bill will probably be concluded to morrow.

INDIANA IRON INTEREST.

Senator MORTON has just returned from Indiana, and it as is reported that he has been booking himself up on the iron and coal and prospective steel manufacturing interests of his State, and that at an early day he will make a speech in favor of protection to these industries.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Congressional Union Executive Committee met and perfected its organization this morning by selecting a Finance Committee and Treasurer. The following is the Committee: Senator CHANDLER, Chairman; Senator CAMERON, Representatives KETCHAM, HALSEY and STARKWEATHER. W. S. HUNTINGTON, Esq., Cashier First National Bank, was elected Treasurer.

THE SALT LAKE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

The report from Salt Lake City, that Register MAXWELL, of the Utah Land Office, had been appointed District Attorney, in place of GEO C. BATES resigned, is at least premature, because Mr. BATES, having been asked to resign, has declined to do so, and his removal has not yet followed.

CONTESTED SEATS.

The Committee on Elections held their usual meeting this morning. It was proposed by one member that as the Hon. HORACE GREELEY had undertaken to decide these judicial cases in the *Tribune*, without the usual accessories of hearings and evidence, that the Committee adjourn *sine die*. The motion was incontinently tabled.

MONDAY IN THE HOUSE.

A great many resolutions got through the House today under the peculiar rulings which govern Mondays, and a great many resolutions did not get through. Among the latter was that one offered by Mr. BROOKS on Friday last, asking a joint select Committee to inquire into the outbreak of Mexico. The Republicans killed it, with the help of a few sensible Democrats, it being evident to them that our foreign relations are not sufficiently smooth to justify any meddling with Mexico just now. The Civil Rights bill gasped in the light of a resurrection for a brief moment, today, and was again Bulwered back to oblivion. Gen. BUTLER engineered a movement toward resumption, which was a failure, as every such attempt clearly must be this Congress. It proposed the payment of one-third of customs duties in legal tender after April 1. A number of bills are now in the hands of the Banking and Currency Committee providing that one-half shall be paid in legal-tender notes. The Committee is decidedly against any change for the present and so is the House, the Western members being almost a unit. Mr. KILLINGER put through an anti-land grant resolution today, there being absolutely no opposition to it. It is clear that the House is more strongly of that way of thinking than ever before. At the same time, Monday votes of this kind mean little or nothing, the last Congress passing one or more of these anti-land grant resolutions. Mr. HAZLETON tried to get the Judiciary Committee instructed to repeal the Bankrupt law; but the House, in a rather demoralized condition, could journed in time to shut off a vote. The bill which the Post office Committee has prepared for the prevention of straw bidding, and which is the result of the late investigation, passed the House today.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, March 11.

Mr. CHANDLER presented several remonstrances against the Chicago Relief bill. He also stated that there was a committee of nine representing the lumber interests of the Saginaw Valley on the way to Washington, to protest against the bill, and moved that it be referred back to the Committee, to give them an opportunity to be heard; but Messrs. LOGAN and TRUMBULL being absent, he did not press the motion.

THE CENSUS REPORT.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution, which was adopted, to print 12,000 additional copies of the Census Report.

Mr. POMEROY called up the rule reported from the Committee on Rules, some days ago, providing that hereafter, petitions and memorials of state Legislatures shall be presented to the Secretary, and shall be entered on the Journal, and referred or laid on the table, as the Senator presenting them may request, and it was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The Appropriation bill came up as the unfinished business.

Mr. SHERMAN reminded the Senate that the Tariff bill had been set down for today, and said that he would insist on going on with it as soon as the pending bill should be disposed of.

The Civil Service Item.

The pending question on the Appropriation bill, was on the amendment appropriating $50,000 to be expended by the President for the promotion of civil service reform.

Mr. TRUMBULL addressed the Senate on civil service reform. In reply to a remark made by Mr. HOWE, on Friday, he denied that he had ever forged political anathemas against the President of the United States, or spoken disrespectfully of him. He had neither abused the President nor fawned upon him. He then spoke in general terms of the corrupt condition of the civil service and argued that the bill introduced by him last year, prohibiting recommendations to office by members of Congress would be one important measure of reform.

The question was taken on concurring in the amendment adopted in Committee of the Whole, appropriating $50,000 for civil service reform, and it was agreed to—yeas 25, nays 21.

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Blair, Cole, Cooper, Corbett, Davis of West Virginia, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamilton of Maryland, Johnson, Kellogg, Kelly, Morrill of Maine, Morton, Norwood, Nye, Pratt, Schurz, Sherman, Trumbull, Vickers, Wilson—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Alcorn, Boreman, Caldwell, Chandler, Clayton, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Hamilton of Texas, Hill, Hitchcock, Harlan, Howe, Lewis, Osborn, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Spencer, Sprague, West, Windom, Wright—21.

Publishing the Laws.

The question was on concurring in the amendment repealing the law for the publication of the laws in the newspapers.

Mr. POMEROY moved to lay the amendment on the table. Lost—yeas 21, nays 21.

At 6:10, without further debate, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A number of bills were introduced, among them one to abolish the grades of Admiral, Vice-Admiral, and Rear Admiral, and correct other abuses in the navy; and one to connect the telegraph system with the postal system. This is the Hubbard Postal Telegraph bill as introduced by Mr. RAMSEY in the Senate, with some modifications.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

The Supplementary Civil Rights bill, introduced by Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, two or three Mondays since, came up after the call of States for bills, but no action was taken on it. The remainder of the morning hour was consumed by taking votes on motions designed to delay.

CHARGES AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Mr. BLAIR, of Michigan, offered a resolution reciting that certain charges had appeared in various newspapers of large circulation in New-York and elsewhere, calculated to affect injuriously the reputation of the Secretary of the Navy, and to cast doubts on the integrity of the Administration of the Navy Department; and providing for a Select Committee of five to investigate any irregularities charged, and to inquire generally into the administration of the affairs of the Navy Department during the incumbency of the present Secretary.

Mr. BANKS presented in that connection a letter to himself from Secretary ROBESON asking him to withdraw all objections to the proposed inquiry.

The resolution was adopted without opposition. Subsequently the Speaker appointed Messrs. BLAIR of Michigan, SARGENT, PETERS, VOORHEES and WARREN as the investigating Committee.

MR. BROOKS' MEXICAN PROTECTORATE.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, moved to suspend the rules and adopt his resolution in regard to Mexico. The motion was rejected—yeas 72, nays 90

POSTAL LITIGATION.

Mr. CANFIELD asked and obtained consent to have an amendment to the Post-office bill, considered in order, prohibiting all persons who have held office in any department of the Government, which required confirmation by the Senate, from acting as agents or attorneys for the prosecution of claims before such Department for two years after they have left the Government employment.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, from the Post-office Committee, reported a bill to suppress the system of "straw bids" for carrying the mails, and providing that any person who has put in a bid, and who then fails to enter into a contract and to perform the service, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to a penalty of $5,000 fine and one year's imprisonment.

Mr. POTTER offered an amendment authorizing the Postmaster-General to accept new sureties from contractors in place of existing sureties. Agreed to.

The bill as amended was then passed.

SALES OF ARMS.

Mr. BECK offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for a detailed statement as to the sales of arms and ordnance stores since June, 1865. Agreed to.

The House then, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

ALBANY.

Evening Session of the Legislature—Senator Wood's Case.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 11.—There was a quorum in both Houses at the session this evening, but no business of general interest was transacted. The Special Committee on the Wood investigation will make their report to-morrow or Wednesday. They desire to have it unanimous, and there is some difference of opinion as to whether it should be accompanied by a recommendation of any action on the part of the Senate, or whether it should simply report the evidence without expressing any opinion or conclusion on the part of the Committee. S.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Count DE CHAMBORD has gone to Cologne.

The reports of insurrection in Spain are denied.

King AMADEUS, yesterday, reviewed the volunteers of the capital.

The Prince and Princess of WALES were received by President THIERS yesterday.

The death of MAZZINI is announced from Pisa, Italy.

The organization of a cotton exchange in Memphis, Tenn., was finally effected yesterday.

The American fleet is at Toulon taking in coal.

The Carlist Electoral Committee in Spain urge their partisans to vote for the Coalition candidates for the Cortes.

Señor SAGASTA, the Spanish Minister of the Interior, recommends the Governors of the provinces to energetically enforce the laws.

The Marquis and Marchioness of LORNE are visiting Queen VICTORIA previous to her departure for Germany.

The Lower Chamber of Baden has prohibited orders of monks or brothers from teaching or giving missions.

Amendments to the army estimates, reducing the army by 20,000 men and 10,000 men, were successively rejected by large majorities.

A bill was introduced yesterday in the Ohio Senate to repeal the liquor law known as the Ohio Law, or the "Adair Liquor Law."

ANDREW BUNKER, of Boston, while intoxicated, broke his neck Sunday night by falling down stairs.

JOSEPH NEWMAN, of Cincinnati, while out shooting on Sunday, accidentally blew the top of his head off.

MICHAEL DUNN, with a young son in his arms, was run over by a train near St. Louis, Mo., on Sunday night. Both were killed.

The Universalist ministers, at a meeting held in Boston, yesterday, expressed their views in favor of the prohibition of liquor.

The United States authorities have obliged the private clubs of Boston to take out retail liquor-dealers' licenses.

A probate Judge in Ohio, recently, by request, appointed a lady as one of the appraisers on the personal property of an estate.

A Kansas paper reports that houses are going up in its locality at the rate of two per day.

A seventeen year-old girl in Michigan has sued a colored man of eighty for alleged seduction.

Ten candidates for the ministry were ordained yesterday by Bishop PAINE, in Baltimore.

Rev. Dr. YOUNG, of Tennessee, succeeds Rev. Dr. HUSTON as pastor of Trinity M. E. Church, Baltimore.

The friends of Mr. PIGGOTT, the imprisoned editor of the *Irishman*, are to give him a public breakfast on his release.

The Pope, at a public audience, on Sunday, said the existence of two parties in Rome at the same time, is impossible. He is not, however, making preparations to leave Rome.

A body, supposed to be that of the mate of the schooner *Clara Bell*, of Camden, wrecked on Cape Cod, was picked up on the beach at Welfleet, Mass., on Saturday.

J. A. MILLER, of Goshen, N. Y., a drover, was robbed of $12,000 in Toledo, Ohio, on Sunday night. Eight thousand dollars was found in a saloon where it had been left by the thief.

Capt. W. F. GOODWIN, United States Army, a prominent antiquarian and literary man, is lying very ill with typhoid fever, at his residence, in Concord, N. H.

The Washington Light Infantry Club, of Charleston, S. C., propose to commemorate the battle at FORT SUMTER by a parade and target excursion on the 16th of April.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies unanimously passed a resolution of regret for the death of MAZZINI, and the President pronounced a eulogy.

The trustees of Trinity College have voted to sell the College grounds to the City of Hartford for $600,000 for a site for the new State Capitol.

The Dominion Parliament is to be asked to authorize the construction of a bridge across the River St. Lawrence from a point near Prescott.

The Republicans of Connecticut will open the active campaign at Hartford to-morrow night, when Gen. SICKLES and Congressman WM. WILLIAMS will speak.

And now Hon. T. A. HENDRICKS says that *he* is not a candidate for the office of Governor of Indiana, and has no purpose of becoming such.

Many Republicans in Nevada, not to mention California, would like to see GOV. BOOTH, of the latter State, nominated for Vice-President on the Grant ticket.

Twenty women applied for admission to the Michigan Agricultural College, but were told there were no accommodations for them at present. Two women are students there.

The Alabama delegates to the National Republican Convention are to be chosen by Conventions in the several Congressional districts on the 15th of May.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* strongly urges Hon. JAMES P. WICKERSHAM, of Lancaster, for the Republican nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania.

The case of the vestry of Christ's Church, Germantown, Philadelphia, who asked the dismissal of their rector, Rev. Dr. RUMNEY, was decided yesterday in favor of the rector.

Mrs. WHARTON has not left Annapolis, Md., since her acquittal. Her daughter still remains with her, and they are quietly awaiting the trial in April, on the charge of attempting to poison EUGENE VAN NESS.

The *Yale Courant* shows that the average expense of each member of the Class of 1870, at Yale, was $1,066 per year. The average expense of the class of 1871 was $1,002. The extremes in yearly expenses were $250 and $2,500.

A Sunday-school in Virginia City, Nevada, received on the first Sunday in March the Christmas presents purchased for them in this City last Fall, and so long delayed by the snow blockade.

The meeting in Hyde Park, London, on Sunday, to protest against the Parks' Regulation bill, was attended by about 4,000 persons, and was orderly throughout. A copy of the objectionable bill was burned.

A fire broke out yesterday in the upper part of Martin Hall, Albany, which destroyed the upper part of the building. The Young Men's Association and other occupants of the lower stories suffered serious losses from water.

A citizen of Alabama reports that he saw last week "a ball of fire as large as an ordinary balloon fall down in broad open day, leaving a streak of light behind it resembling the tail of a comet."

HOW THE RING COMMISSIONERS "IMPROVED" CENTRAL PAR

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Business for the week opened dull yesterday, March 11, neither one of the sales announced to occur at the Exchange being consummated. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. offered at public auction three lots located on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-third street, between Second and Third avenues, with a three-story French-roof frame house thereon, but bids to the amount of only $16,500 being received for the property, it was withdrawn. The proposed legal sale by WM. KENNELLY of sixteen lots on Eleventh-avenue, Ninety-sixth, and Ninety-seventh streets, was adjourned until the 25th inst., and the only other business trantacted was a stock sale conducted by A. H. NICOLAY, at which, by order of CALVIN P. BAILEY, Esq., receiver of the Croton National Bank, a number of assets consisting principally of notes and judgements, &c., were disposed of at nominal figures. Today, at the Exchange, a large variety of City real estate well worthy the attention of investors will be offered by different auctioneers, full particulars in regard to which were published yesterday. In the list, however, of proposed sales for today the property to be sold by A. JOURNEAY was erroneously alluded to, when the auction should have been placed under the head of sales for to-morrow, Wednesday. At private sale Messrs. SEALEY & CO., No. 34 Liberty-street, report having recently sold the following real estate: Seventy-three lots, located in Brooklyn, on Broadway and Park-avenue, sold with building's loan, for $127,750; house, with one acre of land, situate at Kingsbridge, Westchester County, sold for $10,000; house and lot, No. 135 Mercer-street, Jersey City, N. J., sold for $7,500, and house and lot No. 191 York-street, Jersey City, sold for $7,000.

TRANSFERS AND LEASES.

During the past week the following transfers of City property, to the value of $25,000 and upward, have been placed on record; as have also the list of leases appended, the data being taken from the *Real Estate Record*, of Saturday, March 9.

Transfers.

Broad-st., e. s., No. 9, 26.2x81.3, very irregular, h. and l.; Henry Meyer, trustee, to Anthony J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, Penn., March 2 ... $150,000

Beekman-place, w. s., 36 ft. s. of 50th-st., 19x90, h. and l.; Erastus Brainerd, of Portland, Conn., to James W. Porter, of West Farms, N. Y., March 4 25,000

Boulevard, public drive, e. s. corner 99th-st., 100.11x100; Boulevard, public drive, e. s., 100.11 ft. n. of 99th-st., 55.10x87.10x50.1x87.10; executors of Abner L. Ely to Lewis J. Phillips, subject to assessment for Riverside Park, March 5 54,600

Chatham-st., w. s., Nos. 194 and 196, h. and l.; Henry Nichol, referee, to Charles Horton, Joshua Barnum and Peter C. Barnum, March 2 100,000

Delancey-st., n. e. corner of Lndlow-st., 19.3x75; John H. Selzam to Peter Diehl, March 5..... 31,050

Division-st., Nos. 9 and 9½, East Broadway, No. 22, 25x100, h. and l.; James R. Whiting to Deborah Carpenter, March 1 35,000

Division-st., Nos. 11 and 11½, East Broadway, No. 24, 25x100; Deborah Carpenter to Ephraim Brucker, March 1 36,500

Eldridge-st., w. s., No. 73, 150 ft. s. of Grand-st., 25x100; Henry Bieling to Meyer Norden, Feb. 29 30,000

Essex-st., e. s., No. 142, 175 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 25x100; Charles J. Goeller to Joseph & Jacob Minges, March 1 32,500

Franklin-st., n. s., No. 76, 25x100, h. and l.; Mayer & Simon Sternberger to James C. & Frederick Ayer, March 2 37,500

Houston-st., s. s., 27 ft. e. of Chrystie-st., 27x74.3, h. and l.; John Schnugg to Wendelin Ruckert, March 1 32,300

Orchard-st., w. s., 153.5 ft. s. of Hester-st., 24.1x100, h. and l.; Auke Dooper, of Morrisania, to Julia, wife of Isaac Elsbach and Sallmon Kobeh, March 5 31,800

Orchard-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 27.4x87.6, h. and l.; John Schmidt to Jacob and Anna S. Kenver, March 4 32,000

Pearl-st., w. s., Nos. 375, 377 and 379, 64.8 ft. n. of Hague-st., 62.11x65.8x65.3x96.5, h. and l.; Francis Parez, of Brooklyn, to Joel W. Mason, March 2 60,000

Rivington-st., n. s., No. 248, 25 ft. w. of Sheriff-st., 25x79; Hieronymus Breunich to William Mueller, Feb. 29 22,000

Rivington-st., n. s., No. 246, 50 ft. w. of Sheriff-st., 25x100; Hieronymus Breunich to George Muller, Feb. 29 26,500

Stanton-st., n. s., No. 18, 25x100; George Kunz to Christian Schulz and John Rasp, Feb. 28... 33,500

44st-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Av. B, 24.3x96.2, h. and l.; John A. Ehni to Wm. Wagner, March 1..... 27,400

22d-st., s.s., No. 147 (E.,) 153.9 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 16.3x86.9, h. and l.; Catharine A. Ricketson to Annie Gray, March 4 26,000

23d-st., n. s., 250.11 ft. w. of 8th-av., 24.1x98.9, h. and l., Fanny D., wife of Edward W. Spencer, to John C. Chamberlain, March 1 29,000

34th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x126.6, (with easements,) James Kent to Henry D. Rolph, March 1 57,500

34th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x126.6, (with easements;) Henry D. Rolph to William H. Dwinelle, March 5 75,000

42d-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20.10x100.5; Benjamin I. Hart to Martha A. B., wife of Lucien R. Niles, March 2 45,000

66th-st., n. s., 181.3 ft. e. of 5th-av., 18.9x100.5, h. and l.; James B. Kissam to Mary H., wife of Dickson E. Watts, March 1 32,500

40th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5, h. and l.; Adrian H. Muller to Benjamin Hart to Getta, wife of Jacob Schobe, March 2 45,000

34th-st., n. s., 295 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x100.5; William H. and Albert T. Albro to Henry McGuckin, March 1 32,000

25th-st., n. s., 117.6 ft. e. of 6th-av., 17.6x100.5, h. and l.; Philip Fitzpatrick to Theodore E. Studley, March 1 30,000

33th-st., n. s., 135 ft. e. of 6th-av., 17.6x100.5, h. and l.; Philip Fitzpatrick to George R. Hendrickson, March 1 30,000

26st-st., n. s., e. corner 6th-av., 20x75, h. and l.; Owen Murphy to Patrick Smith, Feb. 28 25,000

37th-st., s. w. corner Madison-av., 120x100.5; Jno. D. Philips to Henry D. Rolph, March 5..... 150,000

37th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Madison-av., corner, 50x100; Henry D. Rolph to James M. Grossman, March 5 165,000

37th-st., s. s., 475 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5; Wm. H. Rayner to Caleb P. Marsh, March 1 27,500

41st-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 5th-av., 19x100.5, no. 1; John McCool to J. Rently Squier, March 5. 36,000

42d-st., n. s., 108.6 ft. w. of Madison-av., 20.6x100.5, h. and l.; John Sinclair to Louisa, wife of Henry Thompson, March 4 45,000

26th-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Madison-av., 50x100.5; Wm. A. Ketaltas to Frances H. Smith, March 1 26,000

42d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x100.1, and l.; George J. Hamilton to John R. and George W. Hamilton, March 2 136,000

48th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x100.5; Patrick McBride to Joseph Smith, March 2 44,750

74th-st., s. s., 260 ft. e. of 5th-av., 22x102.2, h. and l.; James E. Coburn to John J. Nichols, of Fairfield County, Conn., March 2 50,000

77th-st., n. w. corner of 4th-av., 125x102.2; Frances Hegne to Henry Hilton, March 25..... 45,000

33d-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th-av., 80x102.2; Chas. Knox to James B. Bullock, March 5 25,000

91st-st., s. e. corner of 5th-av., 125x100.8; Joseph Smith to Richard Thornton Wilson, March 1..145,000

26th-st., s. s., 45 ft. w. of Madison-av., 16.8x100.5; Frances M. Klanberg, wife of Carl Klauberg, to Lewis J. Phillips, Feb. 28..... 32,000

30th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d-av., 22.3x100; Julia Schmidt to Henry Hoffman 25,000

112th-st., s. s., 127 ft. e. of 5th-av., 194.3x100.10x141.10x—, irregular; Jacob Cohen to Adolph B. Ansbacher, March 1 30,000

126th-st., s. w. corner of 8th-av., 99.11x100; Louis Fellows to Rachel A. Winslow, March 2..... 60,000

Lexington-av., n. e. corner 55th-st., 20.5x80, h. and l.; Wm. G. and Joseph E. McCormack to Bernard McCafferty, March 5 45,000

Lexington-av., w. s., 61.6 ft. s. of 63d-st., 20x80, h. and l.; John C. Donnelly to Anna M., wife of Warren F. Crandall, Feb. 28..... 25,000

Madison-av., w. s., 22.5 ft. n. of 56th-st., 19x80; Justus G. Crosby to Wm. Gee, March 1..... 40,000

Madison-av., n. w. corner 86th-st., 100.8x114.4, Thomas Murphy to Ellen A., wife of Jose F. de Navarro, Feb. 28..... 65,000

Madison-av., s. w. corner 87th-st., 100.8x87.9; Thomas Murphy to William D. Bowerman, Feb. 28..... 50,000

Park-av., s. w. corner 77th-st., 18.3x72.1x26.8x72.6; John Peterkin to Jacob Lahm, March 1..... 28,000

Rivington-st., s. s., 46.11 ft. e. of 2d-av., 23.1x100, h. and l.; Ernest Ohl to Adam Schepp, March 1 ... 26,000

31st-av., s. w. corner 46th-st., 100.5x100; Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Referee, to William Henry Arnoux, of Brooklyn, March 1 34,050

31st-av., s. w. corner 46th-st., 100.5x100; William Henry Arnoux, of Brooklyn, to Michael Murray, March 1..... 34,000

2d-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Houston-st., 26.4x65x26.4x 75, h. and l.; also, a piece of ground in rear, on n. e. corner, 5x25. Joseph Ohmers to Sebastian Zuschlag, March 4 31,000

2d-av., e. s., 50.3 ft. n. of 48th-st., 25.1x100, Wilhelmina, wife of Frederick Trabert, to Esther Lichtenstein, March 1 28,000

2d-av., e. s., 95th and 96th-sts., 201.5x1,039x ext. bulkhead line of East River x1,100; 2d-av., e. s., 100.11 ft. n. of 96th-st., centre line, thence north 281.10x e. 375.3 n. 100.11x e. 762x s. along East River x w. 1,040; 1st and 2d-avs., 106th and 101st-sts., block; 1st-av. and East River, 100th and 101st-sts., block; New York Street-Cleaning Association, J. L. Brown, President, to George W. Fuller, March 2..... 325,000

3d-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 58th-st., 25x95, h. and l.; Aaron Hershfield to Albert A. Robert, March 1 22,750

4th-av., s. w. corner of 32d-st., 16x83.8; Noah T. Pike to Thomas Morrell, March 1 82,800

5th-av., e. s., 112.10 ft. n. of 26th-st., 21.8x100; Mary J. Gray to Charles F. Livermore, (Oct. 4, 1871,) Feb. 29 91,326

5th-av., w. s., 28.9 ft. n. of 50th-st., h. and l.; John H. Power to Walter S. Gurnee, (Col. Coll. lease of May 1, 1865,) March 1 25,940

54th-av., w. s., 27 ft. s. of 55th-st., 25x100, h. and l.; Charles Duggen to Henry D. Rolph, March 1. 80,000

5th-av., s. e. corner of 91st-st., 100.8x125; Joseph Smith to Rich T. Wilson, March 1..... 145,000

5th-av., w. s., 25.2 ft. s. of 114th-st., 75.7x100; 114th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x100.10; Heirs of Samuel Phillips to Henry Cohen, March 2.. 28,000

6th-av., e. s., 24.8 ft. s. of 37th-st., 24.8x80. Valentine Schaefer to Samuel D. Gorman, March 1. 35,000

6th-av., e. s., 24.8 ft. s. of 37th-st., 24.8x80. Samuel D. Gorman to Herrmann Oppenheimer, March 1 40,000

7th-av., s. w. corner 127th-st., 99.11x100. David McMullen to James S. Dale, March 5..... 30,000

8th-av., (No. 1,) s. e. corner 46th-st., 25x100; Executors Job Long to Frances A., wife of Francis C. Lawrence, March 2 27,500

8th-av., w. s., 67.5 ft. n. of 52d-st., 22x80. Kaspar Fassnot to Charles A. Kuster, March 2..... 35,000

Leases. Per Year.

Broadway, No. 411, 8 2-12 years: 3 years, $13,000; 5 years $15,000

Broadway, No. 925, 10 years; 5 years, $10,000; 5 years 11,000

Bowery, No. 161, 5 years 5,000

Bowery, No. 326, 5 years 3,900

Broome-st., Nos. 469 and 471, first floor and basement, 5 years 12,000

Cherry-st., s. w. corner of East-st., 24x100, 10 years 5,000

Perry-st., No. 1, except second floor; Perry-st., Nos. 2 and 5, rear, 5 years 6,400

Grand-st., No. 400, 9 years; 2 years, $1,600; 7 years 1,800

Hudson-st., Nos. 27 and 29, store and cellar, 2 years 1,000

Liberty-st., No. 98, 5 years 6,000

Ve ey-st., Nos. 14 and 16, lofts, 5 years 4,500

William-st., No. 181, 5 years 1,650

West 10th-st., No. 329, 5 years 1,500

West 28th-st., No. 28, 4 years 1,200

West 34th-st., No. 302, 3 years 1,000

3d-av., n. w. corner 14th-st., 5 years 1,500

91st-av., No. 145, 5 years 2,000

3d-av., No. 310, 5 years 2,200

3d-av., No. 976, store and basement, 5 years 1,350

3d-av., No. 990, 3 years 1,200

6th-av., n. w. corner 99th-st., 5 years 2,500

6th-av., No. 821, store and cellar, 5 years 1,800

8th-av., No. 287, 5 years 3,240

8th-av., No. 458, 5 years 2,400

8th-av., No. 280, 5 years 2,500

8th-av., No. 444, 5 years 1,700

9th-av., n. e. corner 53d-st., 5 years 1,200

10th-av., No. 247, 5 years 1,325

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANCIS TOMES,

REAL ESTATE BROKER AND AGENT FOR ESTATES,

NO. 104 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR FROM PINE-ST.

Houses, stores and lots taken in charge.
Rents collected and returns promptly made.
References of the highest character given when required.

WARD & OGDEN,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

Respectfully inform those wanting a residence that the owners of the following choice houses

WILL SELL AT A BARGAIN

if a buyer will act with promptness:

24th-st., near Madison-av., four story, brown stone, high stoop, 25x65x100, with all improvements.

31st-st., near 5th-av., four story, brown stone, high stoop, 22.8x86x100, good order, all improvements.

29th-st., near Madison-av., three story, high stoop, 32x85x100, including stable, all together first-class.

32d-st. near 5th-av., four story, brown stone, high stoop, 22x55x100, in prime order.

34th-st., near Park-av., four story, brown stone, high stoop, 22x55x100, immediate possession.

49th-st., near 5th-av., four story, brown stone, high stoop, 22x55x100, college lease, improvements.

51st-st., near 5th-av., four story, brown stone, high stoop, 22x55x100, college lease.

Office, Broadway, Corner 17th-st.

THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE lots are offered for sale by E. H. LUDLOW & CO.:

Boulevard, near 96th-st., a very handsome plot.

5th-av., on the Central Park, large plot on a corner of 100th-st.

8th-av., near 133d-st., plot 80 feet front, through to St. Nicholas-av., cheap.

Madison-av., several handsome plots.

Madison-av., a handsome front near 112th-st.

New-av., a very desirable front near 102d-st., very low.

16th-av., two lots near 84th-st.

134th-st., near 5th-av, four lots, cheap.

For full particulars apply at office, No. 3 Pine-st.

H. R. DREW & CO.

Have removed their
REAL ESTATE OFFICE
From No. 175 to
No. 155 5th-av., Glenham Hotel.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICULARS of 2,000 HOUSES AND BUILDING LOTS, for sale and to let, containing City map, &c., &c.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
NO. 11 PINE-ST.

FOR SALE—IN FEE—ABOVE 42D-ST., close by 5th-av., a magnificently located four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x86; three bath rooms; every convenience for a large family; never before offered; owner going abroad.
ARCHIBALD L. WILLIAMS, No. 2½ Murray-st.

FOR SALE—FINE BROWN-STONE houses, east side of 4th-av., between 85th and 86th sts., and north side of 116th-st., between Lexington and 3d ave.; all improvements; will be sold at a bargain if applied for at once.
BRADLEY & CURRIER, No. 54 Dey-st.

GRIFFITH & PRENTISS, NO. 40 Walker-st., offer for sale or to let, several new and desirable houses, located in the Fifth Ward of the City of Elizabeth, and also at Oakland, between Cranford and Westfield, N. J. Building plots also for sale at each of the above places.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 6 East 54th-st., 22x55, with stable adjoining, 14x85; plot 36x100, situated only 125 feet from 5th-av., and in one of the best streets, near the Park; will be sold at the low price of $80,000. Terms to suit. Apply at No. 683 5th-av., or No. 208 Fulton-st.

MODERATE-PRICED HOUSES FOR sale by A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.
West 22d-st., 4-story and attic E. b., brick $14,750
12th-st., 3-story h. s. brick, handsomely frescoed. 17,500
13th-st., 3-story h. s. brick 22,000
East 20th-st., 3-story h. s. brick 16,000

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, brown-stone front, four stories, basement and subcellar; all modern improvements; first-class location; fronting on the Park; West 58th-st.; $5,000 cash, and the balance on bond and mortgage. Call on the owner, No. 318 West 58th-st.

$35,000. EAST 50TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison avs., looking out on the Park, a handsome four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 22x56.
ARCHIBALD L. WILLIAMS, No. 2½ Murray-st.

GRAND BOULEVARD, NEAR 86TH-st.; 100x125 feet; also 10th-av., near 102d-st., 20 lots. These are exceedingly valuable parcels are offered reasonably and on easy terms. Apply to
V. K. STEVENSON & SON., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—$7,000 CASH, AND BALANCE on bond and mortgage; house and lot No. 203 West 38th-st., one of a row of three-story and attic brown-stone fronts; house 23x55.
LINDLEY MURRAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR LEASE—A first-class, extra-wide, four-story house in 16th-st., near 5th-av.; has a very large area in rear. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FULL-WIDTH FOUR-STORY high-stoop brick house, on 19th-st., near 5th av.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
No. 155 5th-av.; Branch Office, No. 837 6th-av.

AT A BARGAIN—ELEGANT BROWN-stone house on the "Hill;" immediate possession. See list of Brooklyn houses.
S. EDDY & CO.,
No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—VALUABLE water front, foot North 5th-st., and vacant lots to 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D. Apply to A. G. HARMON, between 3d and 4th, 370 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A PLEASANT three-story brick house, with all conveniences; together with parlor mirrors, cornices and oil-cloths. Apply between 11 and 2 o'clock at No. 313 East 20th-st.

UNRIVALED AND MOST VALUABLE 5th-av. property, north-east corner 59th-st., 100x125, for sale; liberal terms to an immediate purchaser. Apply to owner, No. 6 Chatham-square, at 12 o'clock M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE EXTRA large house No. 25 Rutgers-place, 26x120; also, 10 lots in the same neighborhood. For particulars inquire at the office No. 54 Rutgers-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A PERFECT FOUR-story English basement brown-stone house on 34th-st., near Broadway. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WEST 53D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th-av., four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 22x44; hall block; price $38,000, with mirrors and gas fixtures, if taken at once. Terms, $10,000 to $15,000.

BOULEVARD PROPERTY FOR SALE—A parcel of lots including a corner near 70th-st.; Principals only address Box No. 140 Station A, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED or unfurnished, a three-story brown-stone house, in order, and all improvements; Boram-place, No. 305 West 33d-st. A. H. HORTON.

A HOUSE IN 83D-ST. NEAR LEXINGTON-AV. For sale, on easy terms. Price $11,000.
S. F. GOODING, 245 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Suburban Homes.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed with cars and ferry-boat is unsurpassed, much increase the value of land in this home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to houses, lots, farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A large property with good house, all favorably located for purchasing value, and pleasantly situated and surrounded; is near line of Midland Railroad, bringing it within an hour of New-York City Hall; will be sold low because owner wants money; is a good chance for parties having savings banks or ordinary securities; about $5,000 cash is necessary. Address OWNER, Box 3,838 New-York Post-office.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE—A LARGE cottage completely furnished, containing eleven bedrooms, two parlors, dining-room, butler's pantry, large kitchen and large laundry, bath, hot and cold water, situated in the best neighborhood on the bluff, between the road and the ocean; large stable, bathing-houses, &c.; size of lot, 206x330 feet. Apply to W. W. DE FOREST & CO., No. 82 South-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE HIGHLANDS OF the Hudson, one and a half miles east of Garrison's station, fifteen acres of land; good orchard of pear and apple trees, in fine condition; stream of water running through property; house and barn. Apply to Mrs. FORSON, Garrison's, Putnam County, New-York.

FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J., ON line of Morris and Essex Railroad—Lot 50x100, situated on Summit-av., 100 feet from the corner of Washington-av., and three blocks from the depot, in a good location; several new buildings going up; price $300, part cash, balance in two years. Address S., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

AT BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—SEVENTY acres, overlooking the entire city and the Susquehanna and Chenango Valleys; one of the most pleasant, healthful and desirable situations in the State for a country residence. Inquire of E. S. FRENCH, No. 155 Broadway, New-York, second floor, or of T. C. RICH & SON, Binghamton.

ORANGE AND NEWARK, N. J.—Great variety of property for sale and exchange; furnished and unfurnished houses to rent at ORANGE, EAST ORANGE, MONTROSE, SUMMIT, BLOOMFIELD and NEWARK.
ELIZABETH, fifty houses for sale and rent.
GERRY & KLOTZ, No. 39 Nassau-st.

AT RAHWAY—HOUSES, FARMS AND country-seats for sale or to let; house, twelve rooms, water, gas, heated, &c., $3,600; rent at thirty-six acres, $8,000. A. E. WOODRUFF & CO., No. 106 Broadway.

NUMBER OF FINE FARMS AT low agricultural rates. Also, fine country-seats for sale or exchange at and in the vicinity of Katonah and Croton Falls, in Westchester County.
PIERCE & MONTGOMERY, No. 11 Pine-st.

200 IMPROVED FARMS AND COUNtry residences for sale or exchange, one to 300 acres, in every location; price, $3,000 to $60,000. Also, houses in this City.
A. SERGEANT, No. 12 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A Gothic stone cottage, containing seven rooms; gas in house; barn nearly new; 2½ acres of land; plenty of fruit and shade-trees. For further information apply to J. S. H., Box 4,876 New-York Post-office.

A FINE TRUCK FARM, NEAR NEW-York. 31 acres. For sale on easy terms.
S. F. GOODING, 245 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Cheap Farms! Free Homes!

ON THE LINE OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A land grant of 12,000,000 acres of the best Farming and Mineral Lands in America.

3,000,000 Acres in Nebraska, in the Great Platte Valley, the Garden of the West, now for sale.

These lands are in the central portion of the United States, on the 41st degree of North Latitude, the central line of the great Temperate Zone of the American Continent, and for grain growing and stock raising unsurpassed by any in the United States.

CHEAPER IN PRICE, more favorable terms given, and more convenient to market than can be found elsewhere.

FREE Homesteads for Actual Settlers.

The best locations for Colonies—Soldiers entitled to a Homestead of 160 acres. Free passes to purchasers of land.

Send for the new descriptive pamphlet, with new maps, published in English, German, Swedish and Danish, mailed free everywhere.

Address O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner, U. P. R. R. Co.,
Omaha, Neb.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SUperb residence, 90 by 60 feet, with 134 acres of choice land, near Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y. House is built of pressed brick, contains twenty rooms, is in excellent order, with all modern conveniences. Location is very healthy, being 200 feet above the Hudson. There is a gothic farm-house on the property; also, large barn, carriage-house and outbuildings, with abundance of choice fruit. Will be sold at a sacrifice, and on very easy terms.
PIERCE & MONTGOMERY,
No. 11 Pine-st.

CORNER PLOT OF RIGHTEEN AND A half acres of building land at Madison, N. J., for sale or exchange for City or Brooklyn property; high and healthy grounds, fine mansions on surrounding property, magnificent view of the Passaic Valley and surrounding country for twenty miles; fifteen minutes' ride from present depot; new depot expected near by; numerous trains daily. Principals only dealt with. Address W. DAVIDSON, 686 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A SPECULATION.—TWELVE acres of land with buildings, improvements, &c., and 600 feet of splendid water front on west shore of Hudson River, opposite Manhattanville. The land is smooth and near the river level. This property has great prospective value, and is worthy the attention of buyers. Will be sold on easy terms, at about an average price of $250 per lot, including the waterfront. G. K. SHERIDAN, No. 23 Thomas-st., New-York.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE at a bargain, a beautifully-located country seat, eleven rooms, hot and cold water, &c.; carriage-house and out-buildings; grounds well improved; choice varieties of fruit and ornamental trees; location high, commanding fine views, with four to forty acres; possession; see photograph and list.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, AT ELIZAbeth, N. J., two-story French-roof house, twelve rooms, 22 by 50; lot 50 by 510; near depot; also furniture. At Cranford, N. J., a farm of fifty-eight acres, one mile from depot, on sale and a half from depot; also, stock and utensils. At Petersburg, Va., a superior farm of 240 acres.
A. C. KUCK, No. 43 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE RESIDENCES IN Bloomfield, N. J., new, first-class, all modern improvements; lots, each, 90x190 feet; elevated and beautiful; houses 34x37 feet, with additional wing extension on each side. Apply to WM. P. LYON, owner, No. 97 Thomas-st., New-York, or in Bloomfield.

AT ORANGE, MONTROSE—VERY complete French-roofed residence, furnished, over two acres, capable of subdivision; lawns, garden; near depot, excellent neighborhood, restricted. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau, corner Pine. THIS LOCATION SPECIALTY.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY-SEAT OF about eighteen acres, at South Yonkers. The furniture, of the best kind, can be purchased with the premises. Terms easy. Apply to D. HUNSIS, Fifth-avenue Hotel.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—FOR SALE, ON REAsonable terms, a house with nine rooms, furnace and bath-room, newly built, fifteen minutes from depot; furniture to be sold with house if desired. Address M., Box No. 1,788 Post office, City.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLAKE & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

GREENWICH.—ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—15 rooms; ¾ acre; fine neighborhood, near churches, schools, others. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Greenwich, Conn.

A.—VERY DESIRABLE, EASILY AC. cessible country homes. For sale on easy terms, $4,325, $7,500, $9,250. S. F. GOODING, 245 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

R. JOHNSON, Auctioneer.

BY JERE. JOHNSON, JR.,
(Successor to Johnson & Miller,)
No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Pedrst.

Real estate promptly sold and exchanged. Auction sales of stocks, furniture, merchandise, &c.

TUESDAY, March 12,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

POSITIVE AUCTION SALE,
By order of Dwight Webb, Esq.,
Executor of the estate of Jacob Worman, deceased,
Valuable lot on north side of 168th-st., 175 feet west of 8th-av.

Also, SAME TIME and PLACE,
Valuable Harlem house, situated on north side of 126th-st., 385 feet west of 8th-av.;
Desirable three-story and basement house, containing eleven rooms: all modern improvements, Nicolson pavement on street; sewer connections; terms easy.

Also, two lots on 113th-st., 113th-st., south side, 295 feet west of 5th-av.

Maps of above property now ready at auctioneer's office.

WEDNESDAY, March 13,
at 12 o'clock, at sales-room of Walters, Thomas & Co., No. 394 Fulton-st., Brooklyn:

Supreme Court sale of three-story brick house and four lots on President-st., 115 feet from Bond-st., Brooklyn.

THURSDAY, March 14,
at 12½ o'clock, at office of Josiah M. Whitney, Esq., Sunswick Terrace, Island City, Astoria:
GREAT AUCTION SALE.

Capt. JOSEPH BOUNTY'S SPLENDID PROPERTY at Long Island City, Astoria, consisting of 47 building lots, with building docks and deep water front, adjoining the residence of Edwin Hoyt, Esq., and within a few hundred yards of the Government works at Hell Gate. This is a rare opportunity for capitalists or for those desiring sites for residences in full view of the East River. The property is accessible by two lines of steam-boats running every half hour from Peck-slip, also by Ninety-second-street Ferry and by Hunter's Point horse railroad. Terms—Seventy per cent can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Maps now ready at Auctioneer's office, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer.

BY ALLEN & BROWN—OFFICE, NO 96 BROADWAY.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, HORATIO HENRIQUES.
REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.

THURSDAY, March 14,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

Peremptory sale of five valuable lots in the Twenty-second Ward, near Grand Boulevard on 10th-av. and 64th-st.

TENTH-AVENUE.—One lot east side of 10th-av., 75 feet 5 inches south of 64th-st.; size of lot, 25x100.

SIXTH-STREET.—Four lots south side of 64th-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av., and near Grand Boulevard; size, 25x100.5 each lot.

ALSO,

Trustees' sale of valuable Fifteenth Ward property on Varick-place, or Sullivan-st.
(On account of whom it may concern.)

VARICK-PLACE, OR SULLIVAN-STREET.—Three-story high-stoop brick house and lot No. 7 Varick place; size of house, 22x50; lot, 25x100, with party walls.

Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 96 Broadway.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE DWELLING, NO 447 WEST 34TH-ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH-AVS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 14, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

No. 447 WEST FOURTH-STREET—The valuable three-story and basement high-stoop brick brown-stone trimmings house and lot, No. 447 West 34th-st., north side, between 9th and 10th avs. House is 20.10 by 45 feet, and extension 12 by 35 feet; is in perfect order, having been recently painted and overhauled, contains hot and cold water throughout, water-closets and bath-room, Beebe range, stationary wash-tubs, &c.; heated by steam, Gould's patent; hall door, parlor blinds and stair-case are of black-walnut. Lot 20.10 by 98.9 feet.

Maps and permits at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF DWELLING ON 12TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-AV. AND UNIVERSITY-PLACE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, March 14, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) by order of the executor of Frances Hendricks, deceased:

EAST TWELFTH-STREET.—The valuable dwelling, together with the extra large lot of ground known as No. 19 East 12th-st., north side, 350 feet east of 5th-av.; house is two stories, attic and basement, high stoop, brick, 23 by 48.6, with modern plan, and has the water and gas; the lot is 25 feet front, 28.0½ feet rear, 148.4 feet on the west side, 155.9 feet on the east side. Be the same several dimensions more or less.

Sixty per cent of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage.
M. M. HENDRICKS, Executor.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

VERY VALUABLE LOTS AT AUCTION—Important sale TUESDAY, March 19. Nine Lots, corner 8th and Prospect ave. The Crown Point of South Brooklyn, and commanding views nowhere excelled, near southerly entrance to and overlooking

PROSPECT PARK.

Enhancing value apparent to any visitor, will be sold at Exchange sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, TUESDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock. Terms unusually easy.

Maps and particulars at offices of
JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—WILL BE SOLD by the subscribers, WEDNESDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

CEDAR AND GREENWICH STREETS.—The north-east corner of Cedar-st. and Greenwich st., with the four tenements thereon, being Nos. 139, 141, 143 Greenwich-st. and No. 127 Cedar-st., being together 58 feet 11 inches on Greenwich-st. and 34 feet inches on Cedar-st.; sale peremptory; title indisputable; present rents, $3,432 per annum.

C. W. SANDFORD,
WM. HIBBARD,
No. 27 Chatham-st., New-York.
} Executors.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, March 13, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable plot of ground having three fronts on Clinton and Hunting-ton and Hamilton ave., Brooklyn. Particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 106 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE WAREHOUSE AND WHARF PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, ON THE EAST RIVER, BETWEEN FULTON AND WALL-ST. FERRIES, KNOWN AS THE WALL-STREET STORES, A, B, C, D AND E.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

The above property, having a front on the East River of 343 feet, and extending back to Furnam-st., an average depth of 288 feet, (an area of forty city lots,) together with the warehouses, piers, bulkheads and water rights. The close proximity of this property to Wall-st., and the large extent of its water-front, with the rapidly increasing demand at this port for steam

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR
FROM NEW-YORK.

CHINA.....Wednesday, Mar. 13, '72
ABYSSINIA.....Wednesday, Mar. 20, '72
CUBA.....Wednesday, Mar. 27, '72
ALGERIA.....Wednesday, April 3, '72
CALABRIA.....Wednesday, April 10, '72
and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY
FROM BOSTON.
SIBERIA.....Saturday, Mar. 9, '72
PARTHIA.....Saturday, Mar. 16, '72
BATAVIA.....Saturday, Mar. 23, '72
SAMARIA.....Saturday, Mar. 30, '72
OLYMPUS.....Saturday, April 6, '72
and every following SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage.....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all ports of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CHINA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st. Jersey City, at 1½ A. M., on WEDNESDAY, 13th inst. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN.
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail very WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America safely speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.
FROM GLASGOW. FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Feb. 24. AUSTRALIA, Saturday, Mar. 16.
Saturday, Mar. 2. EUROPA, Saturday, Mar. 23.
Saturday, Mar. 9. IOWA, Saturday, Mar. 30
Saturday, Mar. 16. AGOLIA, Saturday, April 6.
And an extra steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabin, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $35; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP.. ..Thursday, Mar. 14, 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Mar. 16, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE....Thursday, Mar. 21, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Mar. 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, Mar. 28, 8 A. M
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Mar. 30, 10 A. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75 Steerage.....$30
To London.....80 To London.....35
To Paris.....90 To Paris.....38
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers No. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ITALY, THOMPSON, Saturday, March 23, 3 P. M.
HOLLAND, BRAGG, Saturday, March 30, at 9 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, April 6.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $85, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Mar. 13 at 8½ A.M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.....Mar. 20, at 2½ P.M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....Mar. 27, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....April 3, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE, April 10, at 2½ P.M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T.W. FREEMAN, April 17, at 1 P.M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

BALTIC LLOYD
MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
(Only direct line to Russia and the Skandinavian countries.)
New York and Stettin, calling at Christainsand and Copenhagen.
The new and elegant steam-ships of this line will sail from New-York as follows, viz.:
HUMBOLDT, March 20. | THORWALDSEN, June.
FRANKLIN, April —. | ERNST MORITZ ARNDT building.
EMANUEL, May —. | WASHINGTON, building.
FRANKLIN, June —.
Rates of passage, payable in gold:
First cabin.....$100 | First steerage.....$40
Second cabin.....72 | Second steerage.....30
For through freight to the principal ports of the Baltic and passage apply to
WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents,
No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL,
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ATLANTIC.....March 30, 9 A. M.
BALTIC.....April 6, 4½ P. M.
OCEANIC.....April 13, 9 A. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT....Saturday, Mar. 23
PEREIRE.....DANRE.....Saturday, April 6
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, April 20
WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAN....Saturday, May 4

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
March 15.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jam., connecting at Panama with steamer CHINA, Capt. WARSAW, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Masatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of March 13.
Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco April 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17, North River, foot of Beekman-st., for Havana.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Mar. 13
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman, Saturday, Mar. 23
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Tues., April 2
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.....Friday, April 12
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, March 14.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau,) March 21.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, March 28.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI will sail on THURSDAY, March 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, March 12, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 1 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEBROUGH, THURSDAY, March 14, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 16, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, March 16, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
C. D. MALLORY, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM....March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. V. SLOCUM.....April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....May 23
These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

North Atlantic Express Co.,

NO. 96 BROADWAY.
References: Jay Cooke & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Gilead A. Smith & Co., Bankers, New-York; J. Edgar Thomson, President Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, Philadelphia.
AGENTS IN ALL THE CITIES OF EUROPE.
Money, bonds, jewelry, freight, samples, personal effects, &c., forwarded with dispatch.
S. D. JONES, Manager.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

SECOND MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway,
AT 80 AND INTEREST.

From the time we first offered these Bonds they have been rapidly taken up by investors, leaving but a small amount now for sale, which, at the present price, we consider a very cheap and desirable security, as the Road is in *successful operation, and earning net more than the interest on all its Bonds.* The business of the Road is rapidly increasing. Over one thousand miles of new roads are now building connecting with and controlled entirely in the interest of this road, all of which will be completed at an early day.
These new roads, it is expected, will add at least fifty per cent to the net receipts of this Company.
We also buy and sell the First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN ROAD,
and those of the
PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.
Accounts of banks, bankers and merchants received.
Four per cent. interest allowed on daily balances.
TURNER BROTHERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. 10 TO 20 PER CENT. INVESTMENTS
IN
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS, &c., &c.
FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK BROKER and AUCTIONEER,
NO. 6 PINE-ST.
N. B.—Strictly first-class investment securities paying large rates of interest, a speciality with this house for many years, and always kept on hand.

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 23 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
DRAW SIGHT & TIME BILLS
ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

MIDLAND BONDS.

The NEW-YORK MIDLAND CONVERTIBLE BONDS, secured by Mortgage at 80 and interest, are one of the most desirable and will prove one of the most profitable investments offered in this market for years.
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 12 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Offer for sale a limited amount of first-class Investment Securities, as follows:
CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J., 7 PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1877 AT 94 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS, SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE OF ONLY $10,000 PER MILE, ON OLD ROAD. PAYING REGULAR DIVIDENDS ON CAPITAL STOCK. PRICE OF BONDS 93 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, ISSUED ONLY AT THE RATE OF $13,000 PER MILE. THIS ROAD IS COMPLETED AND IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION. PRICE OF BONDS, 90 AND INTEREST.

HAY & WARNER,
BANKERS,
No. 80 Broadway and No. 5 New-st.
Transact a General Banking Business, buy and sell on commission
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
SILAS C. HAY. WM. S. WARNER.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.
Sealed proposals addressed to WILLIAM H. SWIFT, in Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 36 Wall-st., New-York, or to the Trustees, care of R. S. Watson, Boston, will be received until noon on WEDNESDAY, March 20, 1872, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company by the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863. The proposals will be opened at the office of the Trustees, in Boston, on THURSDAY, March 21, and the accepted offers declared.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, March 9, 1872.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, NO. 11 PINE-st., New-York, offer for sale at 97½ and accrued interest the balance of $100,000 of the first Mortgage Eight Per Cent. indorsed GOLD BONDS of the SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD, now four times secured.
1st. By mortgage on the road.
2d. By valuable land grant of 470,000 acres.
3d. By guarantee of State of Alabama.
4th. By OUR sale to LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD of a majority of the stock, and the entire balance of the issue of bonds, completing Trunk line from Louisville to Montgomery.

FINANCIAL.

AN UNDOUBTED SECURITY
PAYING 60 PER CENT.
MORE INCOME
THAN GOVERNMENT BONDS,
AND
9 1-2 Per Cent. on the Investment.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE
Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-Western Railway of Indiana.

THEY BEAR 8 PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, PAYABLE QUARTERLY IN NEW YORK, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, AND ARE COUPON AND REGISTERED.
The issue is limited to $16,300 per mile, in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100.
This Road, 92 miles long, affords the shortest existing outlet to Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, Fort Wayne, Logansport and intermediate points for the celebrated Block and Bituminous Coals of Parke County, as also, for the large surplus products of the rich agricultural and mineral section of the State which it traverses.
For the present we are offering these Bonds at 95, and accrued interest in currency, or will exchange them for Government Bonds, or other marketable securities, at the rates of the day.
Further and full particulars, with pamphlets and maps, furnished by us on personal or written application.
JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

THE National Trust COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000
Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

ALL TAXES PAID.

Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds,
free of all taxes in Connecticut, and free of income tax everywhere. Road finished and running, already earning expenses and twice the interest. Full paid stock, and a limited mortgage. Price 95 and interest. We recommend them strongly.
ALLEN STEPHENS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

New-York Town Bonds, 7 Per Cent.,
AND
Oswego City 7s,
FOR SALE BY
GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON, AND ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, the Mayor of the City of St. Louis, at his office, City Hall, until 12 o'clock noon, of the 20th day of March proximo, for the purchase of
FIVE HUNDRED ST. LOUIS CITY WATER BONDS,
issued by authority of an act "To authorize the City of St. Louis to issue and dispose of additional bonds to enable it to extend and protect its Waterworks," approved Feb. 2, 1872.
These bonds are for $1,000 each, to be dated April 1, 1872, having twenty years to run with interest at the rate of six per cent. payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October respectively, in gold coin of the United States, in the City of New-York, where the principal is also made payable in gold coin.
The net revenue derived from the Water-works is pledged by law for the redemption of the bonds now offered, both principal and interest, in the same manner as the bonds heretofore issued under the acts approved March 13, 1867, and March 25, 1870.
Bids will be received for any number of the bonds in sums of $5,000 and upward, and the proposals will be publicly opened in the office of the Mayor, on the day and time named.
The Mayor reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion, the bids received be not satisfactory.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for St. Louis Water Bonds," and addressed to the Mayor.
The law authorizing the issue of the bonds, can be seen on application at the Mayor's office.
Bids may be made payable in the issue of the National Banks, or in currency of the United states.
The bonds will be delivered in the City of St. Louis to the purchasers, whose bids are accepted, upon the 1st day of April, 1872, to be paid for when delivered.
Five per cent. of the amount in money or certified bank check, will be required to accompany each bid, to insure compliance with the same.
JOSEPH BROWN, Mayor.
Attest: FINIS J. FITZWILLIAM, Register.
ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CANADA LAND PURCHASE,
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1872.
OWNERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—THE Interests in mineral lands on Lake Superior, held in trust by E. B. WARD, EDWARD LEARNED, PELEG HALL, C. A. TROWBRIDGE and A. B. SIBLEY, pursuant to an indenture, dated Nov. 2, 1870, are hereby notified that the said trustees having sold the Marvin and Woods Locations, embracing about 12,800 acres, and including Silver Islet, are prepared to distribute to the parties entitled, the entire capital stock of the Silver Mining Company of Silver Islet, Lake Superior, a corporation formed under the laws of the State of New-York, and to which has been transferred the said Woods Location, including Silver Islet and the mining and other property there. Such distribution to be to holders of Trustees' Certificates, at the rate of thirty-six shares of said stock for each and every part or sixteen-hundredth represented in or by any such Trustees' Certificates; such distribution to be made agreeably to such form and conditions as shall signify the assent and ratification of certificate-holders receiving their due proportion of said shares as aforesaid to the acts of the trustees hitherto in the discharge of their duties under said agreement of Nov. 2, 1870; and shall also modify the existing certificates conformably to the reduced quantity of the estate, and as shall also give authority to the trustees to accept and avail themselves of the charter recently granted them by the Government of Ontario, Canada, whereby the residue of the estate may be withdrawn from the trust, and be held, managed and transferred by such corporation; the shares whereof when issued to be distributed ratably among the certificate-holders.
The transfer of the shares now to be distributed will be made to holders of Trustees' Certificates as appears on the books of the trustees at the close of business on the 14th day of March inst., or their duly constituted attorneys, only on presentation of their said certificates and concurrence in aforesaid requirements.
The books for transfer of certificates will be closed from the 12th to the 15th inst.
EDWARD LEARNED, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

CAIRO & FULTON R. R. CO.
First Mortgage, Sinking Fund, Land-Grant Bonds,
DUE 1891 IN GOLD.
INTEREST, 7 PER CENT. GOLD; FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, PAYABLE JAN. 1 AND JULY 1 IN NEW-YORK.

THE CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD is the main artery for travel across the State of Arkansas. It is the continuation of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad and under the same management. It will connect the St. Louis roads and the Illinois Central Railroad with the International Railroad, the Southern Pacific Railroad and the Texas system of roads. Its length is 301 miles, and it deviates from a straight line but six miles. It has no grades over fifteen feet to the mile. It passes through the most thriving counties and the Capital, Little Rock. The Land-Grant of 2,560 acres, is one of the most extensive and valuable ever made to any road by Congress." The whole road is under contract for building. About sixty miles are built and track-laying will go on at the rate of about half a mile a day until the connection of Little Rock with St. Louis is completed. The First Mortgage Bonds, $8,000,000 are the first lien upon the road, rolling-stock and lands, and are recommended as a safe investment. The officers are:
THOMAS ALLEN, (St. Louis).....President.
H. G. MARQUAND, (120 Broadway).Vice-President.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, (120 Broadway).....Treasurer.
W. R. DONALDSON, (St. Louis).....Secretary.
NEW-YORK DIRECTORS:
H. M. ALEXANDER, HENRY G. MARQUAND,
WM. T. BLODGETT, JOHN H. SWIFT,
WM. H. SWIFT, ALANSON TRASK.
The Union Trust Company, Trustee of the Bonds.
Price, 87½ and accrued interest in currency. The Company reserves the right to advance the price at any time. Marketable securities received in exchange at full market rates and Express charges paid. Maps and pamphlets may be obtained upon application to
H. G. MARQUAND, No. 120 BROADWAY.

N. Y. Midland R. R.
AND CONNECTIONS.
Income 1-3 to 1-2 more than Governments.
N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage,
PAR AND INTEREST.
New-Jersey Midland First Mortgage,
97¼ AND INTEREST.
Syracuse and Chenango Valley First Mortgage,
95 AND INTEREST.
All of the above confidently recommended to all classes of investors. Full particulars furnished on application.
For sale by
Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
Financial and General Agents for the Companies,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.
Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.
Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

BANKING HOUSE
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER of CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

John J. Cisco & Son,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.
RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.
GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1871.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against The Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, N. Y., that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to THEODORE M. DAVIS, receiver, at the office of said bank, at the City of New-York. H. R. HULBURD,
Controller of the Currency.

ELECTION NOTICE.—STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for twenty-five Directors, and three Inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the office of the Company, No 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March, 14, 1872. Poll opened at 12 M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M. GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,512,396 10.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1872.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared to stockholders or their legal representatives the regular Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., also a SIX PER CENT. interest Dividend on the outstanding certificates of profits, both payable in cash on demand, free of tax; also TWO PER CENT. in certificates, being the undivided profits of the year 1871.
WM. B. FLOWERY, Secretary.

IRON WORKS.

GLOUCESTER IRON-WORKS.
DAVID S. BROWN, Pres't. JAS. P. MICHELIN, Sec'y.
BENJ. CHEW, Treasurer. WILLIAM SEXTON, Sup't.
OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, 6 NORTH 7TH-ST.
CAST-IRON GAS AND WATER PIPES,
from 4 to 48 inches diameter.
STOP-VALVES FOR WATER OR GAS, ALL SIZES.
FIRE HYDRANTS.
GAS-HOLDERS, TELESCOPIC OR SINGLE.
Castings and wrought-iron work of all kinds for gas works.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT THE NEW-YORK SALES AND STORAGE REPOSITORY,
Nos. 337, 339 and 341 4th-av., corner 25th-st., horses, carriages, harness, blankets, furniture, works of art, &c., taken on sale and storage. Cash advances made on same, and sold at auction or private sale.
Special trade sales for manufacturers of carriages, harness, pianos, sewing-machines, furniture, and other goods, arranged on liberal terms. Premises large and commodious, fronting 50 feet on 4th-av. and 100 feet on 25th-st.
Horses left on sale will receive good care and attention. Stabling near the premises.
S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, March 13, 1872,
commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises,
EXTENSIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS, SLEIGHS, LIGHT WAGONS, BLANKETS, ROBES AND OTHER EQUIPMENTS, being the entire contents of TURNURE'S STABLES, Nos. 337, 339 and 341 4th-av., corner 25th-st.
All the stock and fixtures in said stables, consisting in part of elegant clarences, bretts, two-seat phaetons, top buggies and sleighs, (by Wood Brothers, Lawrence, Silvers, and other celebrated makers,) baggage wagons, sets of gold and silver-mounted harness, robes, blankets, sleigh bells, whips, &c. Also, the entire stock of superior CARRIAGE AND ROAD HORSES, in pairs and single, together with the entire fixtures, in consequence of Mr. J. H. Turnure having sold the building and retiring from business. The whole of the above will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. Catalogues now ready. Further particulars can be obtained on the premises and at the offices of S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers, Nos. 337, 339 and 341 4th-av., corner 25th-st., and No. 32 Cedar-st., New-York.

A—ELEGANT CLARENCE, TWO coupes, one very light, and one on C springs; one six-seat rockaway, one four and six-seat park phaetons, one four-wheel dog-cart, one top buggy wagon; also one set of single and one set of double harness, all used by private family, and best City builders. Apply to M. CURLEY, Nos. 109, 111 and 113 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SECOND-hand doctor's wagon and also a gig. No. 85 Crosby-st., rear.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD WORK TEAMS of horses. Can be seen at Lee Box and Lumber Company, corner of 11th-av. and 21st-st.

WANTED—A PRIVATE STABLE, SITUated between 25th and 45th sts., and 3d and 7th avs. Address T., Post-office Box No. 1,397.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

$5 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR two single rooms, with good board. Lodgings, single rooms, 40 cents up. Transient board, $1 25. Dupont House, No. 166 Hudson-st., corner of Laight. Watchman all night.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—A FEW DOORS west of 5th-av., with board, pleasant rooms for family or party of gentlemen; also, single rooms; house first-class; reference given.

NO. 594 7TH-AV., NEAR 42D-ST.—Two large pleasant rooms, on second floor, to let, together or separate, with board; family and private; references exchanged.

ROBINSON'S, NO. 18 EAST 16TH-ST., BEtween Broadway and 5th-av.—New and magnificently furnished rooms en suite or singly, with or without board.

A PARLOR AND HALL BEDROOM adjoining to let, singly or en suite, to two or three gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; lady can board. No. 100 West 45th-st., south-west corner 6th-av.

NO. 44 WEST 26TH-ST., NEAR MADison-av.—A nicely-furnished front room, newly papered and painted, with good board, in a small family. Terms moderate.

LOWER PART OF THREE-STORY, HIGH-stoop house, seven rooms; $70 per month; modern improvements. Apply from 2 to 4, at No. 248 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

BOARD, WITH SINGLE ROOM, OR Delegantly-furnished suite, near 48th-st. and 5th-av. Address M. M., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

NO. 105 EAST 28TH-ST.—A SECOND floor room, with first-class board, suitable for family or party of gentlemen; no moving in May; references.

NO. 222 WEST 40TH-ST.—HANDSOMEly-furnished rooms to rent, without board, to adults; no objection to light housekeeping. Call all the week.

A FURNISHED SITTING-ROOM AND bedroom, to gentlemen only, in the house of a private family, 98 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 36 WEST 24TH-ST.—A PLEASANT front room, with large closets, hot and cold water and bath-room attached; terms moderate.

AN ELEGANT FURNISHED PARLOR to let without board to one or two gentlemen in private residence, No. 49 Amity-st., near 5th-av.

NO. 39 WEST

THE EVE OF ELECTION.

The New-Hampshire Republicans Confident of Victory.

A Majority of From 1,500 to 2,000 Anticipated—Closing Addresses of the Campaign—Democratic Frauds.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., March 11.—The Republican Party of New-Hampshire was never better organized, never more confident on the eve of election, than it is to-night. Reports have been received during the day from every part of the State, and all tell the same story of feuds healed, ranks closed and every man at his post. Prominent men of the party, who a few days ago were doubtful of an election by the people, and were contented with hopes of a bare majority in the Legislature, now claim the State for STRAW by 2,000 majority, and expect Party majority in the House of Representatives. No one expects less than 1,500 majority on the general ticket, and some are sanguine it will reach almost double that figure. Notwithstanding the battle is already won, the fight is still continued, mass-meetings being held to-night at important points—Nashua, Manchester and other cities.

It has been found that the false alarm of fire at the Republican meeting on Saturday night, was the result of the thoughtlessness of some young men who are supposed to have believed there was a fire. They had some ground for alarm in the uproar in the Democratic caucus, in the room below Phœnix Hall, where a great noise was being made in nominating some local officers, who had no chance of being elected. No one imagines that the Democratic managers had anything to do with the alarm. The leaders of the Democracy have enough to answer for without this atrocity, as there is no longer any doubt of attempted frauds in the registration of votes. In the town of Littleton, the home of JNO. G. SINCLAIR and HARRY BINGHAM, the most noted Democratic leaders, 100 names were unlawfully placed upon the lists, but the stubborn fight made against this fraud today compelled the Democratic selectmen to take off seventy-five of these names. It is believed that they will be compelled to remove the other twenty-five during the revision, from 7 to 9 A. M. tomorrow. In spite of all the frauds of this character, the Democracy has no hope of success. E. C.

Eve of the Conflict—Closing Addresses of the Republican Campaign.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., March 11.—The closing addresses of this heated canvass were delivered to-night, in behalf of the Republican cause, by Hon. GLENNI W. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, and Prof. MOSES F. BROWN, of Massachusetts, at Concord; Hon. EUGENE HALE, of Maine, and Hon. CHARLES H. PORTER, of Virginia, at Nashua; Mrs. MARY A. LIVERMORE, of Massachusetts, and Gen. JAMES R. O'BEIRNE, of New-York, at DOVER; Hon. THOMAS RUSSELL and FARMER ALLEN, both of Massachusetts, at Portsmouth; Hon. J. E. STEVENSON, of Ohio, and Col. J. F. BRIGGS, at Manchester; Gen. JAMES A. HALL, of Maine, at South New-Market; Gen. JOHN L. SWIFT, of Massachusetts, at Hampton; Gen. WALTAR HARRIMAN at Warner, and Hon. DAVID CROSS at Surrey. Reports from these meetings show they were largely attended and very enthusiastic. In this city, Mr. SCOFIELD delivered a cogent argument, showing that Democratic opposition to all reforms was due to the political heresy of State sovereignty and the conservatism upon which it is founded. The latter compels it to disapprove all the Republicans have done, but the former prompts it to oppose the financial policy of the Republican Party, which he declared to be one bond at low interest, one currency, the abolition of all internal taxes except upon whisky and tobacco, and revenue from the tariff. As to Liberal Republicans, he did not know what they wanted, and their only cry is that the party does not need GRANT. It may be, he said, that neither the party nor the country needs the great soldier, who has been as true to the best interests of his country when President as when leading the armies of the Republic, but the speaker thought the nation would consider him indispensable to its safety. Liberal Republicanism means Democracy if it means anything. Mr. SCOFIELD sketched the financial achievements of the Administration with great power, to show that it was not only entitled to the respect and confidence of the American people, but its continuance was indispensable to their prosperity. With such works as these, the contest has closed, and upon the issue thus presented the Republican Party expects to redeem the Granite State. E. C.

Meeting of the New-York Petroleum Association—Progress of the Struggle.

An adjourned meeting of the New-York Petroleum Association was held yesterday afternoon at the Merchants' Exchange relative to the proposed action of the South Improvement Company. H. H. HODGES presided. R. W. BURKE, the Chairman of the Committee appointed to confer with the Southern Improvement Company, reported that the Committee had an interview with the President and officers of the Company, who stated that the Company originated in a desire of the various railroad corporations to increase their rates of freight. They had been carrying the crude oil at ruinously low rates, and the purpose of the Company was to unite the refining interests of the entire country and make arrangements for fair and remunerative rates. The officers declared that the Company were ready to buy up all the refineries at a fair valuation, and pay for them either in the stock of the Company or in cash. They also stated that the majority of the refiners in Pittsburg and Cleveland had already approved of the object of the Company.

Mr. DAY, the Chairman of the Committee appointed to confer with the oil refiners and producers in the oil regions, stated that all the producers of petroleum were unanimous in believing that no monopoly should exist in the oil business, and that they were anxious to unite with the refiners in New-York, which place they believed to be their natural point of distribution.

Mr. CHARLES PRATT could not see any good in members of the trade identifying themselves with such a corporation. He was informed that the Company was composed mainly of Western men, and the interests of New-York refiners were very different from those of Pittsburg or Cleveland. Open competition he believed to be the right principle in the trade. He then offered the following resolutions to this effect, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the interest of the New-York refiners and dealers is not in sympathy or interest with the South Improvement Company or any system of railroad transportation rebate in freights or carrying charges.

Resolved, That the only sound and permanent base upon which to establish trade is by open competition, and to this end the meeting pledge its co-operation.

A committee, composed of members of the Association, started for the oil regions last evening, to confer with the refiners and oil-producers in that locality with regard to the steps which it is advisable to take in the matter. The sentiment of the petroleum men in this City is almost unanimous in its opposition to the South Improvement Company.

Business in the Court of General Sessions Yesterday—Simpson Sentenced.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, FREDERICK HEINRICHS was arraigned for the forgery of a check of $35 on the St. Nicholas National Bank. The prisoner, on the evidence of Mr. A. H. PURDY, United States Assistant District Attorney, was sentenced to five years in the State Prison by Recorder HACKETT.

MARY A. LEONARD, alias Mother Roach, was sentenced to two years in State Prison for picking pockets. WILLIAM SIMPSON was sent for one year to the Penitentiary, to stand committed until a fine of $1,000 is paid, for selling obscene literature. RUDOLPH SMITH, a boy, for grand larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for three years, and FRANK WILKINS, for petit larceny, to the same place for six months.

Personal.

Hon. Roswell Hart, of Rochester, and Hon. C. C. Alger, of Norwich, Conn., are at the Gilsey House. Congressman W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut; Nath. Thayer and Dr. Geo. E. Ellis, of Boston, and J. V. Painter, of Cleveland, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. J. W. Tucker, of Paris, and E. F. Newcomer, of Baltimore, are at the Brevoort House. Gen. S. E. Marvin, of Albany; Dr. A. F. Magruder, of the United States Navy, and F. M. Bingham, of Philadelphia, are at the New-York Hotel. Col. A. Edwards, of Michigan; J. W. Converse, Esq., of Boston, and Judge John Syme, of New-Orleans, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Col. W. M. Regnier, of Ohio, is at Earle's Hotel. Gen. M. Y. McMahon, of Texas, and Judge E. Howell, of Scranton, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. H. P. Haven and J. C. Palmer, of Connecticut, and Samuel Worcell, of Baltimore, are at the Astor House. Hons. A. H. Forsyth, of New-Orleans, Hon. D. Wright and E. P. Ross, of Auburn, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

DR. CARTER EXONERATED.

Emma Couch Acknowledges Her Guilt—She Waives an Examination—Her History.

Yesterday morning had been assigned for the preliminary examination in the case of EMMA R. COUCH, charged by Rev. Dr. CARTER with an attempt to black-mail him by means of a threatening letter. Assistant District-Attorney SULLIVAN appeared for the people, assisted by MR. ELBRIDGE T. GERRY, who had been specially engaged by the friends of the prosecutor to look after the case. The reverend gentleman was present, surrounded by the entire vestry, every member of whom announced their determination to make of this woman an example. The Court was literally jammed with spectators long before 10 o'clock, the hour fixed for the examination. Every one looked around for the prisoner, EMMA COUCH, but she was not visible. When the Court was formally opened her absence was explained by Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, her counsel, who stated that she was completely prostrated by nervous excitement and utterly unable to attend. He then made a long address, the gist of which was that the woman admitted the offense with which she was charged, and that he considered that was a complete vindication of Dr. CARTER'S integrity. He would, therefore, suggest that the prosecution would, as an act of mercy, withdraw the charge. He admitted that she was a fallen woman, and that her word was not to be taken against the Doctor's sworn solemn denial. But he hoped that they would be merciful and permit her to leave the City, with her father, never to enter it again. Mr. GERRY, in the strongest way, refused to accede to any such proposition. The defense, therefore, waived any examination, and the case will be presented before the Grand Jury for indictment.

Subsequently, Judge DOWLING and the counsel on both sides, went off in a carriage to the Libby House, on Fourth-avenue, where EMMA COUCH was said to be lying sick in bed, and made the preliminary formal examination, eliciting the following facts:

"My name is EMMA R. COUCH. I shall be twenty-three years of age on the 9th day of April next. I was born in New-Milford, Conn. I live at present at Libby's Hotel. Until last Thursday night I boarded at Mrs. FROST'S Young Ladies' School, No. 129 West Forty-second-street. I have been a teacher at Mrs. FROST'S. I wrote the letter referred in the complaint.

After this examination had been taken the prisoner was admitted to bail, her counsel, Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, becoming her surety. A reporter of the TIMES called at Mrs. FROST'S in the course of the afternoon, and learned from her that the facts stated by EMMA COUCH, though apparently true, were really false. In October last Mrs. FROST parted with the lady who filled the position of her housekeeper, and looking in the columns of a morning paper for a successor saw an advertisement which she answered. In response to her letter EMMA COUCH appeared, not soliciting the place herself, but for her aunt, a Miss SHERWOOD, of Kent, Conn. She was accompanied by a man whom she introduced as Mr. FRANK SHARPE, her brother-in-law. She presented a list of references of her aunt's capacity, and said that she desired to accompany her as assistant housekeeper. At this juncture Miss PURDY, the daughter of the estimable old lady who presides over the school, recognized her as a pupil of a seminary at Amenia, Dutchess County, where she had been a teacher. Her father kept a billiard-saloon there, and though they were not considered refined people they were comfortable and moderately comfortable in circumstances. This smoothed the way very much, and the ladies of the Seminary in Forty-second-street agreed to engage the aunt and niece. They came about the second week in October, and Miss SHERWOOD proved to be a very pious, painstaking old lady, though hardly competent to supervise so large a household. She appeared devoted to her niece, but was manifestly ill at ease from the moment she entered the house, and early in November she went away, saying that she did not like to remain in the City. EMMA COUCH then begged to be allowed to remain in some capacity, and she was at last engaged by the ladies, though much against their convictions, to teach the alphabet to a baby class. It was not that they knew or suspected that she was leading an evil life, but though very smart and acute she had no inclination to study, and is only partially educated. They agreed to pay her $4 a week for her services, and for the first week she attended the infantile class faithfully, though she had a habit of wearing negligée costumes and allowing her bright masses of scarlet hair to fall down upon her shoulders in a style that shocked Mrs. FROST and her daughter, who are of the Puritanic stock. The next week she only came occasionally near her charges, and afterward she informed Mrs. FROST that she would be glad to remain there as a boarder and not teach at all. The principal naturally asked where the money was to come from, and she replied that her brother, who had served as an ensign on board one of the blockading frigates and was entitled to considerable prize-money, died, and left it all to her, and Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH was her lawyer and was collecting it from the Government for her. She got it in driblets, but the gross amount was over $11,000. She agreed to pay a liberal sum for her board, and as they knew something of her, or thought they did, they consented to let her remain. All her statements were invariably corroborated by her putative brother-in-law, FRANK SHARPE, for whom the ladies felt a considerable repugnance, because his manners were so coarse and he looked so like a rowdy. The pair were far more familiar than they considered quite right, even between such close relations. He walked into her bedroom as a matter of course, without knocking, but not being evil, they thought no evil, and as there were no overt acts, they gently chided her for indelicacy, which she received with a gay laugh and protestations that she looked upon FRANK as her brother. As she was receiving all this time the visits of a very estimable gentleman, to whom she said she was engaged, her familiarity with this SHARPE excited less comment. In December she received, as she stated, from Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, as part of the proceeds of her brother's bequest, a sum exceeding $500. She paid her board and bought expensive clothes, and put on a great deal of style. Being an attractive girl, though her features are rather coarse and animal, she was paid considerable attention by gentlemen of repute known to the ladies of the Seminary. It was observable that SHARPE never met any of these. If he called when any gentleman was there, he would always go away. EMMA COUCH received her visitors in one of the two parlors either down stairs or on the first floor, and Mrs. FROST begged her never to allow them to stop later than 10 o'clock. Her frequent transgression of this request led to considerable difficulty, and at last, when a gentleman remained until 11½, Mrs. FROST told her that she must leave the house. This was on the Tuesday before her arrest. On the previous Tuesday she had been absent the whole day, and on her return, said that FRANK SHARPE had gone to Washington, and that if her affairs had been settled, she would have gone too. He had been too late for the train, and they had been obliged to wait for several hours. From that day Mr. SHARPE has not been seen.

On Saturday, Mr. COUCH, the father of the girl, called upon Mrs. FROST and said that he had come to warn her. That his daughter's temper was so diabolical that she was capable of any atrocity when aroused. He also stated that FRANK SHARPE was not her brother-in-law, nor any relation, but that he was a villain of the worst kind. That he had hunted for him for days together with his gun, in the hopes of blowing out his brains and freeing his poor child from his influence. As for EMMA, he said it was hopeless to try and redeem her. He had tried tenderness and coercion alike in vain. Her actions in Amenia had led to his abandoning his home there and settling in Millbrook. She had sinned again and again, and he had tried to reform her, but she was altogether too depraved. Mr. COUCH was extremely excited as he poured forth this dismal story, and there is but little doubt that FRANK SHARPE would be in danger if the two should meet. As far as can be gleaned from various sources, this bad man is ostensibly a whisky commission merchant, and he once boarded at the Metropolitan. His real pursuits appear to be those of a gambler, pimp, and black-mailer. It is believed that he set the whole machinery of this operation to work, and then, when it was about to commence, prudently retired to New-Jersey, where he is now in concealment, contemplating the ill-success of his last move. The whole matter was arranged last Summer, at which time EMMA COUCH did attend Dr. CARTER'S church, and received a Bible and prayer-book from him. During her stay with the FROSTS' she gratefully acknowledged the kindness with which he had treated her, and spoke of him in terms of respect and affection. But during her stay in Forty-second-street, it is not known that she ever once went to his church, or saw him from the month of October to the present date. As this can be proved, and as she has acknowledged the writing of the letter, her conviction is a matter of absolute certainty, provided that she does not run away. That she will not concerns Mr. SMITH, her counsel, who answered for it in Court with his professional reputation.

Payments by the Controller.

Controller GREEN paid yesterday: Laborers, &c., on line of Croton Aqueduct in New-York and Westchester County, for January and February, 1872, $9,909 72. And he will pay today: Inspectors and laborers on cleaning sewers, January, 1872, $1,480; cleaners of public offices and Courts for February, 1872, $5,137. In addition to the above, there was paid to 372 persons the sum of $2,130 for services rendered by inspectors, canvassers, poll-clerks and others at the last election.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The Board of Aldermen—The Dirty Streets, Rapid Transit, Corporation Printing, and Laborers' Wages Discussed—The Water-Meter Job.

The Board of Aldermen met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, JOHN COCHRANE, Esq., in the chair.

Alderman WILDER moved that a communication be sent to the Mayor, asking him to furnish a list of Inspectors of Elections who have qualified for office, which was carried.

Alderman VAN SCHAICK submitted a resolution as to the occupation of Hudson-street by the Hudson River Railroad, and that the Commissioner of Public Works be directed to take away the obstructions from Duane-street to Canal-street. The resolution was adopted.

Alderman FALCONER moved that a communication be addressed to the Street-cleaning Commission making inquiry as to the obstacles that exist in the way of the Commission obtaining the thorough cleaning of the streets, the condition of which has proved so prejudicial to the public health. The motion was approved.

Alderman VAN SCHAICK moved that information be obtained from the Engineers of the Departments of Public Works, Docks, and Board of Health as to the best means in their judgment for securing rapid transit. The motion was approved.

Alderman FALCONER, a member of the Committee, made a minority report, in which it was stated that the printing for the past year cost $76,132 80, and the stationery $97,103. This year for two months it had cost only $1,500.

The Committee on Salaries and Officers reported a recommendation to the heads of all the City Departments to pay the laborers employed by them $2 50 per day.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted. Alderman VANCE made a report on the part of the Special Committee appointed to report upon the expediency of leasing the building and ground on the north-east corner of Duane and Church streets, owned by the Society of the New-York Hospital. The report was to the effect that the offices of the present Departments, outside the City Park, cost $85,350 per year; that the rent demanded for the building referred to is $25,000 per year, and that the cost of fitting up the building for the purposes of the Departments would cost $20,000. Resolutions authorizing the Controller to lease the building, and authorizing the Commissioners of Public Works to take possession thereof, were also reported. The report was received and made the special order of business for next meeting.

A letter was read from the Commissioner of Public Works, inclosing the contract with WM. M. TWEED, as Commissioner of Public Works, and Mr. NAVARRO, for water-meters, witnessed by Mr. ALEX. FREAR, for supplying water-meters at $70 each.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Corporation Counsel to furnish an opinion as to the powers of the Board to annul the contract, and to report at next meeting of the Board.

The Board adjourned soon after.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—The Lafayette Extension—The Fees of the Collector of Assessments.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, OTIS T. HALL, President, in the chair.

Mr. HEALY presented a petition signed by several persons asking for the continuance of the proceedings in the proposed extension of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-street.

Mr. PINCKNEY presented a petition from a number of property-owners against the proposed extension, objecting to the assessment of $300,000 for that purpose. Mr. CONOR presented a remonstrance against the contemplated extension on the part of the Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral. Mr. CODDINGTON also presented one signed by R. H. McCurdy, No. 10 East Fourteenth-street, H. D. Aldrich, Catharine B. Fish, B. Daniels, Andrew Carrigan, No. 68 Fifth-avenue, and others. A similar petition was presented signed by a number of property-owners and others interested, which, as the preceding ones, were all received and placed on the file.

The Board, after transacting considerable business of a routine character, adjourned.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Brooklyn Common Council—The City Railroad Cars.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. An invitation to review the Irish societies on St. Patrick's Day was accepted.

Alderman WYLIE offered a resolution providing that the Corporation Counsel be directed to take measures to compel the Brooklyn City Railroad Company to increase the number of cars on the Myrtle, Green, and Gates, and Fulton avenues, and the Green Point branches, to accommodate the public. On recommendation of Alderman ROPES, however, the whole matter was referred to the Railroad Committee.

A resolution offered by Alderman ROPES was passed requiring the Tax Collector to make a statement of the taxes collected for assessments in 1871, and what had been done with the money, after which the Board adjourned.

Seizure of the Westfield.

The widow of the late Deputy Sheriff MADDEN, who lost his life by the explosion on the ferry-boat *Westfield*, last Summer, having obtained a judgment against the ferry company on Saturday, Deputy Sheriff JACOB SEEBACHER yesterday seized the ferry-boat as security for the payment of the awarded damages. A Sheriff's officer was therefore placed on the boat, which was allowed to make its usual trips in order not to inconvenience the public.

Billiards.

The billiard tourney for the emblem of the amateur championship of Long Island was commenced last night at SAMUELLS' billiard-house, the first contestants being Messrs. ROGERS and VANDERWERKER, the former being the present champion. The contest was one-sided, ROGERS winning with ease by a score of 500 to 262. This afternoon Messrs. ROGERS and HARDY will play.

Brief Items.

Fifty-two non-attending jurors were fined, in the County Court, yesterday.

WM. RAYNOR was admitted to the City Hospital yesterday, having been badly beaten by roughs, at Flatbush.

JAMES MURRAY, alias "Jumper Lively," was yesterday held for trial by Justice VOORHIES on a charge of burglary.

Small-pox is on the increase again. During the week ending yesterday 104 cases (forty-two fatal) were reported to the Board of Health, an increase of twenty-six over the previous week.

Yesterday a butcher-boy walked up and down in front of a boarding-house in Hicks-street, with a placard marked, "Waiting for a meat bill of $23 04." He attracted a large crowd, and was ordered away by the Police.

A ferry reform meeting was held last evening at Continental Hall, Williamsburg, preliminary to the large mass-meeting to-morrow night to obtain an expression of opinion in regard to the Williamsburg Ferry monopoly.

Yesterday, in the Supreme Court, before Judge PRATT, the suit of Mrs. PERNETTO CHENEVIERE against the Staten Island Ferry Company was commenced, for damages for the death of her husband, Prof. MARC CHENEVIERE, who was killed by the explosion of the *Westfield*.

Yesterday Coroner WHITEHILL began the inquest on the body of JOHN SAVRY, who, in the soap-works of MYER, MELINS & CO., some days ago, swallowed some oil of bitter almonds, from which he died. The testimony showed that the bottles containing the poisons were not labeled.

PATRICK NOLAN, fifty-eight years of age, an old and much-esteemed citizen of the Eastern District, and a prominent man among the Sons of Temperance, was buried yesterday, in Calvary Cemetery, to which place his remains were followed by a large number of the Order, of which he was a leading spirit.

The Department of Finance.

There is no cessation as yet in the very arduous labors of all connected in any capacity with the Department of Finance. The Controller is constantly busy receiving hundreds of callers interested in claims for salaries and wages, or for materials furnished the City. Thousands of names have appeared on single payrolls, and the affidavit of each individual has been taken and his claim examined carefully and in detail. The amount of labor necessary may be inferred from the fact that the pay-rolls of the Department of Public Instruction alone contained 2,000 or 3,000 names, and the bills of supplies for the Department and also for that of Public Charities and Correction were almost 1,000 in number, and required very careful and discriminating examination.

The Five Points House of Industry—Election of Trustees.

The annual meeting of the incorporators of the Five Points House of Industry was held yesterday afternoon, Messrs. M. J. JESUP, President; HUGH N. CAMP, Treasurer; GEORGE F. BETTS, Secretary. Charles Ely, Marshall Lefferts, F. G. Foster, D. L. Suydam, G. H. Morgan and A. Van Rensselaer, were elected Trustees for the year. The institution has had 1,373 inmates under its care during the year; 1,458 children have been in its school, and 367,634 meals have been given. The receipts from all sources were $44,833 93, and the expenditures $45,672. The number of inmates remaining is 285.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Fidelia Vocal Society celebrated its sixteenth anniversary last evening.

There will be a meeting of the Shipowners' Association to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Republican Association of the Sixteenth Assembly District met last night for the purpose of organizing for the coming campaign.

A petition will be presented to the Legislature today, praying that the Health Department be made an independent branch of the City Government.

A curtain at the residence of LE GRAND B. CANNON, No. 311 Fifth-avenue, took fire yesterday afternoon from a gas-burner, causing $50 damage.

The Directors of the National Broadway Bank met yesterday and passed resolutions of condolence on the death of the late Mr. JOHN R. LAWRENCE.

WM. S. HARRIS, aged seven years, died yesterday from injuries received by being run over by car No. 28 of the Second-avenue Railroad, on Thursday last.

A meeting of those friendly to the formation of a western colony, similar in character to that of Greeley, Colorado, will be held at No. 11 Second-street, this evening.

In consequence of the Jumel case having been resumed in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, the trial of criminal cases has been put over to Tuesday next.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon in a warerobe in the millinery establishment of MARIA MAURICE, on the second floor of No. 868 Broadway, resulting in $150 damage.

The New-York Baptist Teachers' Association held a meeting, yesterday, at which an address was delivered by Rev. CHRISTOPHER RHODES. Officers for the ensuing year were elected.

WILLIAM TULLY, a clerk in the Adams Express office, was committed for trial yesterday by Justice HOGAN on a charge of embezzling $1,000 which he had been entrusted to deliver to JOHN W. BEAN.

THOMAS CLIFFORD, residing at No. 553 West Fortieth-street, was committed at Jefferson Market, yesterday, on a charge of stealing $80 from MICHAEL O'BRIEN, of No. 548 West Forty-third-street.

At Jefferson Market yesterday Justice COX committed DAVID MALONE, a car driver, on a charge of stealing $50 worth of clothing from the residence of OWEN MURPHY, No. 203 West Twenty-seventh-street.

Company D, Fifty-fifth Regiment N. G., the Coachmakers' Relief Society and the Bloomingdale Turnverein gave their customary balls last evening. The latter society awarded prizes to the best-costumed maskers.

In the case of G. PFINGST, a cigar-maker, who was charged, before Commissioner SHIELDS, on Saturday, with selling cigars in unstamped boxes, examination was waived, and the case sent to the Grand Jury yesterday.

JOHN CURRAN, aged thirty-two, who resided at the corner of Thirty-second-street and Lexington-avenue, was taken suddenly ill yesterday, while working in the stable at No. 147 East Twenty-fourth-street, and died in a few moments.

A Conference of friends of Temperance, to consider the subject of National and State Prohibitory Legislation for the suppression of Intemperance, will be held at Friends' Meeting House, Fifteenth-street and Rutherford-place, this evening.

The Twentieth Assembly District Union Republican Association met last evening. Mr. ISAAC DAYTON delivered an address on the issues of the pending Presidential campaign, and the spirit that should animate true Republicans in the contest.

DAVID EILAU, the distiller to whose bond it was proved that the name of one of the sureties had been forged, was arrested, yesterday, on a charge of forgery, and brought before Commissioner OSBORN. He was committed in default of $5,000 bail.

Commissioner BARR yesterday heard twenty-six complaints against delinquent policemen. The case of Patrolman O'CONNOR, of the Thirteenth Precinct, charged with unnecessarily clubbing a man whom he had arrested for intoxication, was referred to the Board.

A fire occurred last evening on the second floor of No. 49 Franklin-street, occupied by KOLASKY & OBAR, manufacturers of chignons, caused by some of the chignons falling on the stove. Damage $500, covered by insurance. Damages to building about $350, insured.

In the case of the alleged bogus bankers, LEE S. DUNN & CO., late of No. 92 Broadway, EDWIN GREEN, the book-keeper, who is charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, was brought before Judge CARDOZO yesterday, who took the papers and reserved his decision.

A package containing bonds, mortgages, promissory notes, title deeds and other valuable documents, was found by Officer MARTINOT, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, on Sunday night, at Fourth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street. They are supposed to belong to M. B. ABELL, of Alton, Ill.

The project of opening the reading-room of the Mercantile Library on Sundays is generally commended by the more intelligent of the members. A circular letter to Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, requesting him to give his views in public on the subject, is receiving a great many signatures. A copy of it may be seen and signed in the publication office of the TIMES.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. GEO. TEASDLE has been nominated by the Republicans of Morrisania for Supervisor, and the Reform Party have selected Mr. JAMES WOODS.

Today the Receiver of Taxes at Port Chester will issue a warrant ordering a levy on the property of all those who have neglected to pay their town taxes.

Mrs. WAYNE, wife of ISAAC WAYNE, of Fordham, aroused her husband about 12 o'clock on Sunday night, complained of feeling ill, and got out of bed, and as she did so she fell over and instantly expired.

LONG ISLAND.

The Directors of the South-Side Road have resolved to extend the line from Patchogue to Seatuck, some fifteen miles further east.

The Long Island Railroad track at Hicksville, was washed away on Sunday. Yesterday the trains were considerably detained. The damage has been repaired.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mr. REDMOND WARD, a leading Newark leather manufacturer, died at his residence in that city, yesterday, of typhoid-pneumonia.

JOHN SALMON, living at No. 45 Canal-street, Newark, was yesterday thrown from his wagon and received, it is feared, fatal injuries.

JOHN MELLOR, who attempted to commit suicide at Paterson on Friday by cutting his throat, died yesterday from the results of his injuries.

A German named FRANK KARTER died at Englewood yesterday, from injuries received by jumping from an Erie Railway train at Leonia on Friday.

On Saturday morning, ANNIE GRIFFITHS, a daughter of GEORGE GRIFFITHS, living at No. 22 Morris street, Jersey City, went from her home upon an errand, and has not since been seen. She was fourteen years old.

The number of small-pox cases in Hoboken is believed to be largely increasing. Last week three fatal cases were reported in a tenement-house on the corner of Adams and Newark streets. Nearly fifty families occupy this building.

Yesterday PATRICK KENNEY, aged fourteen, was killed at the tunnel, Jersey City, by a coal-train. He was engaged in collecting coal from the empty cars, and in attempting to pass from one car to another, fell between the cars and was run over.

On Friday evening, three boys, named VAN BEUREN, WEED and WOOD, left their homes in Jersey City together, and have not since been seen. They were last seen at the Marion Depot of the New-Jersey Railroad, and it is supposed have run away from home intending to go West.

The Tammany Society—The Inspectors of Election.

The Committee of Seven appointed, at the meeting of Tammany Society, on Saturday evening, to decide upon the proper persons to be Inspectors of election, commenced its labors last evening at Tammany Hall. Over 300 adherents of Tammany were present. Among those were Larry Kiernan, Michael Norton, Alexander Frear, Thomas Coman, Justices Shandley, Fowler, Scott, Cox and Dowling; Chas. G. Cornell, John D. Newman, Thomas Dunlap, Henry Woltman, Wm. Hitchman, and many others. The session of the Committee was of a private nature. Each Assembly District was called, and the names of suitable parties for inspectors of election were presented. The Committee received the names, but deferred action upon them until after the meeting on Wednesday evening, when additional names will be received and the final announcement made.

[Advertisement.]

"Diseases of the lungs benefitted by using Cod-liver Oil" HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod-liver Oil is so pure and sweet patients soon become fond of it.

[Advertisement.]

Admiration aroused at the artistic appearance of KNOX'S unapproachable Spring style of gentlemen's Hats. When you want a becoming, elegant and perfect Hat, buy it at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Ask your grocer for DENSLOW & BUSH'S premium Oil, 150° fire test. It burns in ordinary lamps and cannot explode.

DENSLOW & BUSH, No. 120 Maiden-lane.

Clearing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *Nevada*, at 5½ A. M.; For Havana, by the *Cleopatra*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way.....5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central.....5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R....5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven.....5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport.....2 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way.....5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail.....6 P. M.
South, Through.....7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way.....8 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver.....7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.....7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....6:6 | Sun sets.....6:34 | Moon sets..9:42
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..9:58 | Gov. Island..10:47 | Hell Gate..12:09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, March 11.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Franconia, Bragg, Portland; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Barks Alice, (Br.,) Wendermen, Liverpool, H. Sweetland & Co; Miss Allen, (Br.,) Wetherell, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Sappho, Wilbour, Valparaiso and Arica, Fabbri & Chauncey; Mary Rideout, Meeker, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr.

Brigs Jupiter, Oesterman, Hamburg, C. Tobias & Co.; Ponvert, Allen, Caibarien, Thompson & Hunter.

Schrs. A. M. Dickenson, Dickenson, Corpus Christi, Evans, Ball & Co.; Helen, Perry, Baltimore.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., 3 da., with naval stores, &c., to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Wm. P. Clyde, Scott, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. to Washington & Co.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Bark Challenge, (of Liverpool,) Cansebrook, Manzanillo, Mex., Nov. 4, with cedar and logwood to order—vessel to G. F. Bulley. Passed Cape Horn Dec. 26, and crossed the Equator Feb. 5, in lon. 33 W. Had moderate weather up to Cape Hatteras, from thence 10 da., with strong N. W. gales.

Bark Francis Collins, (of St. John, N. B.,) Leary, Cardenas 23 da., with sugar to Moller & Bro.—vessel to Crandall, Berteaux & Co. Experienced heavy gales of wind from N. W.; March 4, lat. 39 07, lon. 72 W. wind S. W., at 5 P. M., was struck a shock with a sudden squall from the N. W. with snow, hove the vessel to on port tack, at 12 midnight wore ship and stood to the westward, a heavy sea running, ship laboring heavily and shipping a great deal of water and leaving, constantly worzing the pumps; 6th, the crew driven out of the forecastle on account of shipping so much water, ship straining badly, at 12 noon carried away the bobstay, rigging badly changed with ice; on the 7th cargo broke adrift, took all hands to secure it; on the 3d carried away maintopmast staysail; was 10 da. N. of Hatteras.

Bark S. W. Holbrook, (of Portland,) Polleys, Sagua 19 da., with sugar and 3 passengers to Brest, Sou & Co. Had moderate weather up to Hatteras, from thence 15 days with strong N. E. and N. W. gales; stove bulwarks, lost and split sails; March 3, lat. 36 30, lon. 74 30, passed a quantity of wreck stuff, consisting of lumber, lath, &c.; March 2, off the Cape of Virginia, saw brig Clara Jenkins from Cabrien for New-York.

Bark T. F. Whiton, (of Searsport,) Carver, Havana 22 da., with sugar to Muller & Bastian—vessel to Carver & Barnes. Had strong N. E. and N. W. gales the entire passage; was 16 da. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Ellen Sears, (of Portland,) Howe, Matanzas 24 da., with molasses to order—vessel to master. Had strong N. E. and N. W. gales the entire passage; March 2, lat. 37 30, lon. 73, had a heavy N. E. gale, lasting 24 hours; was 16 da. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Velocity, (of Jamaica,) Pons, Cienfuegos 30 da., with sugar to Latassa & Co. Had strong N. E. and N. W. gales the entire passage; was 13 da. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Nellie, Owens, St. Thomas 25 da., with old iron to A. Balz—vessel to Roche Bros. & Co. Had strong N. E. and N. W. winds the entire passage; was 9 da. N. of Hatteras and 6 days N. of Cape May; Feb. 20, lat. 28 38, lon. 68 44, saw schr. David Ames, (of Rockland,) bound S.

Brig W. A. Heney, (of Barrington, N. S.,) Taylor, Maracaibo, via Newport, 28 da., with coffee to E. Rivenstedt & Co.—vessel to Peniston & Co. Had moderate weather up to the lat. of Bermuda, from thence strong N. E. and N. W. gales; March 2, 70 miles N. of Cape Hatteras, had a hurricane from N. E., lasting 16 hours; lost and split sails.

Brig Amelia Emma, (of Searsport,) Carlon, Matanzas 16 da., with molasses to order—vessel to Walsh, Field & Way. Had strong N. E. and N. W. gales the entire passage; stove boat, lost and split sails; was 10 da. N. of Hatteras; March 3, lat. 35 20, lon. 74 40, passed a vessel's after-house and some wreck-stuff.

Brig Salas, (Sp.,) Salas, Havana Feb. 15, via Charleston 16 da., in ballast, to J. de Rivera & Co. Since leaving Charleston experienced strong N. E. and N. W. gales; was 13 da. N. of Hatteras; lost and split sails.

Brig Havana, Bemis, Matanzas 22 da., with sugar to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Had moderate weather up to Cape Hatteras, from thence 16 da., with strong N. E. & N. W. gales.

Brig Oak Point, (of Halifax,) Wright, Matanzas Feb. 15, with sugar to Master.